

# Leatherneck

DEC. 1960

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

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**Leatherneck****THIS MONTH'S COVER**

On this month's cover, SSgt Bill Tipton, staff artist, illustrates the problem of finding the right-size Marine for a Santa Claus suit. This jovial Marine of 1898 may have fitted into the costume before he spent those last few hours drinking eggnog at a local tavern.

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Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

#### REDUCED RAIL FARES

Dear Sir:

Referring to your Bulletin Board article in the *Leatherneck* of July, 1960, concerning a 40 percent reduction in railroad fares for servicemen.

I tried to use this article to purchase a ticket to Los Angeles or San Diego for my son when he was to report to Camp Pendleton, Calif., last month. The railroad agent claimed it had to be a round-trip ticket and bought on the base. Is this true? Your statement says any points in the United States and does not say anything about being a round-trip ticket.

Please let me know as soon as possible, as I have another son coming home . . . . I will appreciate all the information concerning this as I have three sons in the Marines.

Mrs. Ruth E. Guard  
Box 37

De Soto, Mo.

● Head, Passenger Section, Traffic Management Branch, Supply Department, HQMC, gave us this information:

"The information published on page 76, July, 1960, issue of *Leatherneck*, referred to rail tickets at reduced rates (furlough tickets) for servicemen sold by the rail carriers under the following conditions:

"(1) Tickets are sold on a round-trip basis only.

"(2) Sold only to uniformed servicemen for travel incident to leave or furlough (not official travel at Government expense).

"(3) Such tickets may not be purchased by someone else for the serviceman.

"(4) Tickets are not transferrable from one person to another.

"(5) Member must have leave or furlough papers in his possession to purchase and to use such tickets.

"The sale of furlough tickets is not restricted to the base or to the permanent duty station of the member.

*Such tickets are sold between all points under the conditions specified above."*

—Ed.

#### DISABILITY PENSIONS

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if there is any medical record of my defective hearing.

I was in Korea from March of 1952 until March of 1953 and was sent to the sick bay several times because of my hearing.

I served with "B" Co., 1st Tank Bn., First Marine Division. I would like some information on applying for a disability pension.

Francis T. O'Loughlin  
Prospect St.  
Lakeville, Conn.

● The Head, Records Service Section, Records Branch, HQMC, advised us that veteran's benefits accruing as a result of an individual's military service are administered by the Veterans Administration.

It is suggested that you contact the local VA office for the area in which you reside, relative to a disability pension. The address of the VA Regional Office in Connecticut is 95 Pearl St., Hartford.

You should also contact the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. directly concerning your medical

TURN PAGE



*Leatherneck Magazine*



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### SOUND OFF (cont.)

records, since the medical records of members and former members of the Marine Corps are under the jurisdiction of that official.—Ed.

### M-1 RIFLE

Dear Sir:

I would like to obtain, if possible, an M-1 rifle for hunting. I am an ex-Marine and was discharged in November of 1959.

Where can I obtain an application to purchase an M-1? Can you supply one?

Alexius Andrzejewski  
216 S. Third St.  
Rogers City, Mich.

● You can obtain information on how to purchase an M-1 by writing to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.—Ed.

### "BATTLE PIN"

Dear Sir:

In late 1941, or early 1942, I recall a

Marine acquaintance of mine referring to a collar bar as a "battle pin." It was also my recollection that this was an issued item of apparel.

Recently the question has arisen between myself and some acquaintances, who were Marines during and since the Korean days, as to whether there ever was such an item as the "battle pin" worn in the Marine Corps.

We have agreed to resolve our differences according to your answer.

L. F. Becker  
1051 Maple Heights Rd.  
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

● You are correct. The collar bar, or "battle pin" as it was called by the troops, was an item of clothing issue. It went out of the supply system early in World War II.—Ed.

### CHAMBER PRESSURE

Dear Sir:

While I was in the Marine Corps from June 24, 1954, to June 23, 1957, I tried many times to find out what is the chamber pressure of the automatic pistol, caliber .45. I never found it listed in the *Guidebook for Marines* in (CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

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# CORPS

# Quiz

Prepared by 1stSgt B. M. Rosoff

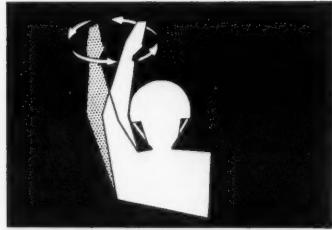
See answers on page 13. Score 10 points for each correct answer, 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

1. Forearms crossed above the head is the combat signal for \_\_\_\_\_.



- (a) squad  
(b) fire team  
(c) platoon

2. In the combat signal for \_\_\_\_\_, the hand is raised straight up as far as it will go, fingers extended. Then large circles are made above the head.



- (a) assemble  
(b) charge  
(c) form a circle

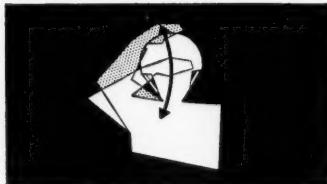
3. The arm extended sideways, slightly above horizontal, palm to the front, waving toward the head several times, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) close up  
(b) Attention  
(c) open up; extend

4. When a squad leader points to the individuals or units concerned, then beats his chest with both fists simultaneously, the signal means \_\_\_\_\_.

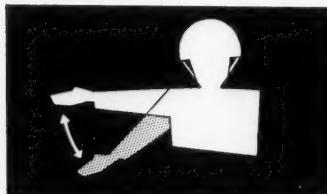
- (a) cease fire  
(b) enemy in sight  
(c) shift

5. The forearm raised palm out, in front of the forehead, then swung up and down several times before the face, is the signal \_\_\_\_\_.



- (a) are you ready  
(b) leaders join me  
(c) cease fire

6. When the platoon leader wants his men to \_\_\_\_\_, he extends his arm sideward at an angle of 45 degrees above horizontal, palm down, then lowers it to his side, repeating until understood.



- (a) take cover  
(b) move forward  
(c) assemble

7. Hands across the face, palms to the front, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) take cover  
(b) I do not understand  
(c) as you were

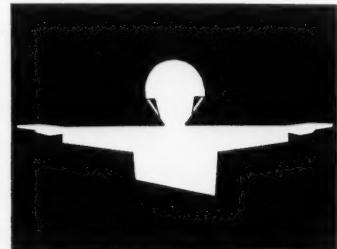
8. In the signal \_\_\_\_\_, extend arm toward person to be signaled, palm toward him, with fingers extended and joined.

- (a) range  
(b) leaders join me  
(c) are you ready/I am ready

9. Both arms extended forward, palms down toward the leaders or units to be signaled, then large vertical circles made with the hands, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) platoon  
(b) take cover  
(c) form column

10. When the squad leader wants \_\_\_\_\_, both arms are extended horizontally, palms down.



- (a) as skirmishers  
(b) extend/open up  
(c) attention

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

the chapter about the pistol.

A/2c M.E. Page, USAF  
86 Bomron T., Box 170  
R.A.F. Sta., Sculthorpe  
Farenham, Norfolk  
England

• Head, Marksmanship Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, informed us that the chamber pressure is approximately 18,000 pounds per square inch when the weapon is fired with a 230 grain metal service case bullet.—Ed.

### MARINE CORPS LEAGUE

Dear Sir:

Kindly advise me where we can obtain an application for a charter for a Marine Corps League Detachment. There are quite a number of former Marines here interested in joining.

Budd Watson  
221 Bethesda Terr.  
West Palm Beach, Fla.

• Write to the National Headquarters,

Marine Corps League, Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La.—Ed.

### VOLUME III

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I saw an inquiry in "Sound Off" about Volume II of the U. S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea, or the period from December, 1950, to November, 1951.

Since then I have seen and heard nothing about this volume in Leatherneck.

Please answer these questions for me:

1. Is this volume complete?
2. If it is, where can I get a copy?
3. If not, when is it expected to be completed?

L. T. P. Engel  
221 2d St., N.W.  
Great Falls, Mont.

• Volumes I and II are out of print. The publication you are referring to is Volume III, U. S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea—1950-1953, The Chosin Reservoir Campaign. This book may be purchased through the Leatherneck Bookshop, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C. at the discount price of \$2.50. —Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

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*Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.*

*To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.*

Allen Mathews, 117 Madison Ave., Redwood City, Calif., to hear from George LANG or "Jack" THOMPSON, who were stationed at Kaneohe Bay in 1957.

Mrs. Joyce Fletcher, 5501 Fleet Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio, to hear from Emerson D. FLETCHER, whose last known address was Miami, Fla.

Frank A. Miller, 8409 Kings Ridge Rd., Baltimore 14, Md., to hear from

anyone who was in Plt. # 332-A at Parris Island.

First Lieutenant Stanley McGeehan, 370 High Dr., Laguna Beach, Calif., to hear from MSgt John WARYHA, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Bernard Grimshaw, BM3, USS **ELDORADO**, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from anyone who served on the **USS New York (BB 34)**.

LCpl Melvyn L. Deubner, Hq. Co., Bn., MCS, Quantico, Va., to hear from LCpl Barry O. WYATT, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine James W. Lockhart, 925 W. Margate Terrace, Chicago 40, Ill., to hear from LCpl William R. DUFFIE, whose last known address was "B" Co., 1st Bn., First Marines, Third Division.

Eleanor Edmondson, 136 Swift St., Santa Cruz, Calif., to hear from Henry RISKIN, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Fred W. Unsworth, 605 Ridge Ave., Greencastle, Ind., to

## Merry Christmas!



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s!

hear from **1st Lt Hank A. CARTER**, whose last known address was MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.

\* \* \*

Joseph Skibiel, #3, Coatesville, Pa., to hear from **Harry GOLDMAKER**, whose last known address was Jacksonville Naval Air Station, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Sgt John D. Gott, H&HS, MCAS, El Toro, Calif., to hear from anyone stationed at NAD, Hawthorne, Nev., during 1950-1952 or anyone who was in Pt. #8, MCRD, San Diego, in 1950.

\* \* \*

Chief Warrant Officer T. O. Kelly (Retd, 1418 Valley Crest Blvd., Annandale, Va., to hear from former and present members of the Third Division.

\* \* \*

Former Marine Steve Arnold, Jr., RFD #8, Kingsport, Tenn., to hear from anyone he served with in the Sixth Division, Brig Detachment, Tsingtao, China, in 1945-46.

\* \* \*

SSgt Lecil G. Dodd, MABS-36, MAG-36, MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif., to hear from **Capt ANDERSON**, who served as S-4 officer 2d Bn., Seventh Marines, First Division, at the Chosin

Reservoir, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Former Marine Kenneth G. Warnick, 79 Jackson St., Lanacoking, Md., to hear from **PFC Donald G. NEWTON**, whose last known address was "K" Btry., 4th Bn., Twelfth Marines, Third Division.

\* \* \*

Cpl Robert R. Kennedy, Hq. Co., H&S Bn., FMFPac, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Sgt Henry E. FLEMMING**, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

\* \* \*

GySgt Matthias F. Coleman, Jr., (Retd), 124 Hilary St., West Sayville, N. Y., to hear from **SSgt John GALLAGHER**, **SSgt John CAMPBELL**, **SSgt Jean EDWARDS** and **Sgt M. F. CIANCIOTTI**, whom he served with at MCRD, Parris Island, S. C., from 1954 to 1956, and **GySgt H. E. LONG**, whose last known address was the Third Division.

\* \* \*

Weldon R. Spradlin, 4407 Cory Place, Las Vegas, Nev., to hear from **SSgt Leo M. CRAIN**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Former Marine Verle E. Yarno, Jr.,

3456 Faust Ave., Long Beach 8, Calif., to hear from **SSgt Richard MARGRAVES**, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

\* \* \*

William Francis Lafferty, 73-36 70th St., Glendale 27, N. Y., to hear from anyone who served with him from 1929 to 1936.

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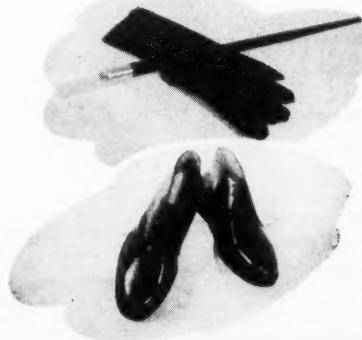
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# Behind the Lines . . .

While doing research for this month's ITR story, our Chief Writer, MSgt Clay Barrow, met Lieutenant Colonel James Albert Michener. As Clay pointed out in his story, the colonel is no relation to the celebrated author, whose works include *Tales of the South Pacific*, and the recent, runaway best seller, *Hawaii*.

But, when the two Micheners met, as they did a few years back in Hawaii, they discovered some striking coincidences. They were born within 70 miles of each other and, only about four years apart in age, could have met each other as youngsters. Could have, but didn't.

The most uncanny similarity is their signatures, which would give a handwriting expert fits. Both write most of their name in nearly identical script, and both use a block letter "A" for their middle initial. When the author learned this, he told the colonel, "I'll answer any questions you might care to ask—except where I bank."

paigns, Norman Hicks and Lynn Montross mailed out questionnaires, inviting those who participated to comment on their most memorable experiences and impressions. The Hicks-Montross two-part article, based on replies—from the four-star to the one-stripe level—tells an eye-witness story of the bitter fighting and withdrawal. Part I of "They Were There" appears on pages 48 to 53 of this issue.

Each year when December rolls around, we fasten our twelfth issue in our binder and put it back on the shelf for ready reference in the years to come. At the risk of sounding like a pitchman, we remind our readers that binders are available at the low, give-away price of \$2.00. If you want a 1056-page chronicle of the Marine Corps for a year, clip the coupon in the binder ad on page 88 and start your library of bound volumes with the January, 1961, issue.

*Karl W. Schmon*

Managing Editor

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The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me.

I fully understand and agree that the policy applied for and issued in response to above application shall cover the insured vehicle only when driven by named assured or his/her spouse. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

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Date

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## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 7]

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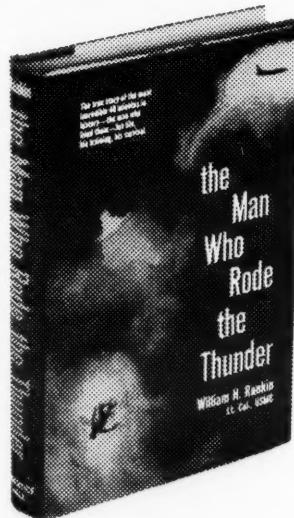
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## BOOT CAMP PHOTO

Dear Sir:

How can I get a negative of Platoon #144 which graduated on the 20th of October, 1959? I would like to have a picture made and put in a scrapbook for my son.

Mrs. Fred Cesario  
246 Sycamore St.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

- You should write to the Exchange Photo Shop, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.—Ed.

## MOST AWARDS

Dear Sir:

We have reason to believe that Marine Aircraft Group-33, with some 20 awards, may be the most highly decorated Marine Corps Group in commission.

We would appreciate any information you could give us on this matter.

1st Lt Kenneth R. Sparks  
Hq., MAG-33

Third Marine Aircraft Wing  
MCAS, El Toro (Santa Ana), Calif.

- Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, tells us that Marine Aircraft Group-33 has been authorized 15 awards, the highest number awarded to any MAG.—Ed.



## MARKSMANSHIP AWARDS

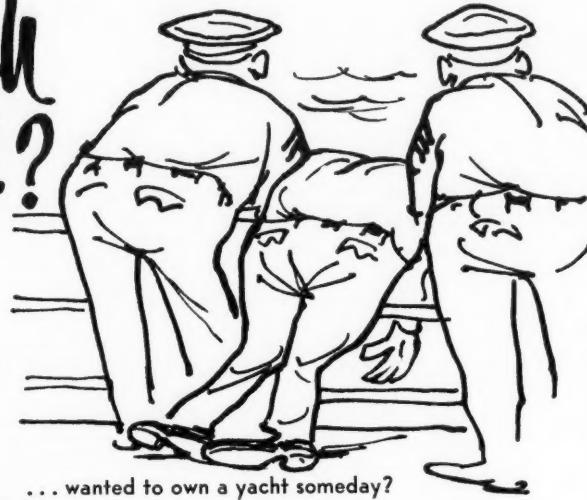
Dear Sir:

The undersigned are in disagreement concerning the wearing of the Expert Rifleman Qualification Bar. One of us contends that the expert rifleman's

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

**which  
one?**

by  
**GLENN  
ZUKAN**



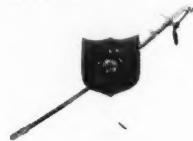
... paints recruiting posters?



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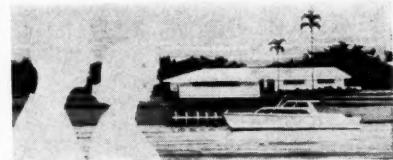


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#### ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6.

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c);
5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (c);
9. (a); 10. (a).



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# the old gunny says...



"ONE PROMINENT American general recently estimated that it takes 10 men from the regular military forces to nullify one guerrilla in irregular warfare operations. We've seen examples in recent years where large, regular forces were tied down, and sometimes defeated; by smaller guerrilla forces in Indo-China, Algeria, Greece, Korea and Cuba.

"Since guerrilla warfare doesn't involve the formal declaration of hostilities between governments, and it is one form of Communist aggression against the Free World governments that is practically impossible to deter or halt with super atomic weapons, we can pretty well expect that guerrilla-type wars will continue to plague the world in many areas.

"Guerrilla warfare is relatively inexpensive to the Communist forces of aggression and insurrection and it is the easiest military means of exploiting a foothold in an unstable country. It is initiated or disguised as a patriotic uprising against a despotic government. However, the Communists, who have world-wide objectives and firm guerrilla warfare doctrines, are ready to quickly take advantage of minor revolutions, rebellions or political upheavals, using guerrilla tactics and techniques. All of the regular military forces face the prospect of having to combat Communist-inspired and Communist-led guerrilla forces in future 'brush fire' wars—or even in the aftermath of any nuclear war.

"Successful guerrilla operations have certain characteristics we should recognize. In addition to their readiness to exploit an unstable political situation, the guerrillas must gain an element of public support in the area of their operations. Tactically, they take fullest advantage of terrain and the military principle of surprise.

"Guerrilla forces seek to gain the political sympathy of the local civilian population because they are their source of information, recruits, supplies, food and money. The guerrilla is actually a

part-time fighter disguised as a civilian. He needs public support which he will obtain either by voluntary or terroristic methods. To gain this public support, the Communist organizer will utilize attractive political and revolutionary objectives to serve his purpose.

"Because guerrilla irregulars lack training, logistic capabilities and military communications, the Communists have found that control of their operations is best obtained by organization of small, decentralized groups. Bands numbering about 50 men have generally obtained the best results in guerrilla warfare. These small, self-contained guerrilla bands are characterized by simplicity, mobility, informality and evasiveness. These, plus the chameleon-like ability to assume an innocent civilian pose, provide characteristics which give the guerrilla his strength.

"Since the guerrilla is a part-time soldier, a night fighter, quick to disguise and hide, and depends for his survival upon not being seen or recognized—he is a double problem for the Regular Marine or Soldier. The professional military man is taught to fight a recognizable enemy he has located. We are taught to 'find,' 'fix' and 'fight' the enemy in the 'combat zone.' It is the unknown, elusive and indefinite nature of the guerrilla enemy which poses such a problem and frustration to professional forces.

"Guerrillas must maintain the offensive to prevent stagnation, loss of confidence or loyalty to the force and cause. The irregulars thrive on success but cannot survive many serious defeats. They avoid major battles, so as to live to fight another day on their terms. This is one of their weaknesses we must remember.

"The Communist Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung, has written guiding principles for his guerrilla forces:

1. Yield any town or terrain you cannot hold safely.
2. Limit yourself to guerrilla warfare as long as the enemy has superiority in numbers and weapons.
3. Organize regular forces and pass

to the counteroffensive when you are sure of victory.

"The element of surprise is a most important characteristic of guerrilla operations. It is achieved through timing, direction and method of attack, and is dependent upon receipt of good intelligence information from observers, informants and sympathetic civilians.

"The ambush is a most common guerrilla tactic against military forces. Often, guerrillas will combine a road block with a swift attack on the flanks. Exploiting surprise to the utmost, they will then withdraw quickly to a rally point and return to their remote hideout or fade away among the civilian populace. Such attacks are to be expected in rear areas and along lines of communication and supply.

"Guerrilla tactics also depend upon an intimate knowledge of the local terrain. Knowing the terrain, and how to best utilize it, is as important in irregular warfare as in normal operations. The regular military forces operating against guerrillas in a strange land have to gain a high degree of skill at reconnaissance and night operations. Helicopter observation should provide our forces with excellent capabilities for learning about terrain. Native guides and local sympathizers also must be used. The military force must learn the terrain thoroughly throughout its area of operations.

"One aspect closely associated with terrain is the guerrillas' necessity for a base area. It is their training, planning, supply and control base. It is the center of their propaganda effort. The detection and destruction of the guerrilla base should be an early objective of counter-guerrilla operations.

"Our ready forces are supposedly trained and equipped to fight any enemy on any type of terrain. A study of guerrilla warfare will indicate that we must also understand how guerrillas are organized and operate—and how they can be defeated—then train and plan accordingly, if we are to be fully ready to meet this likely threat." END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 12]

badge with bar, or bars, may be worn even though the wearer fails to qualify as an expert in subsequent years. The other contends that the expert rifleman's badge with bar, or bars may not be worn in subsequent years if the individual fails to qualify as an expert after award of the bar. Who is correct?

One other question. Does the qualification as an expert, 1st class or 2d class mortar gunner entitle the individual qualified to wear the Marine Corps Basic Badge?

GySgt Richard A. Peters  
SSgt William P. Jones, Jr.  
H&S Co., 1st Bn.,  
2d Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Volume I, Paragraph 20100 of the Marine Corps Manual, under Part C: Marksmanship Badges and Trophies states: "Commanding officers will issue an appropriate badge to all personnel who qualify for the first time as expert, sharpshooter, or marksman with the service rifle over the prescribed qualification course 'A'. The wearing of this badge is authorized until such time as the individual fails to qualify or requalifies in another category."

"Qualification with the service rifle over course 'B' in lieu of course 'A' by personnel for whom course 'A' is prescribed, will not be recognized by award of a qualification badge or bar, but such personnel will be permitted to wear the badge of their last course 'A' qualification provided that such qualification is held at the time of the course 'B' firing."

The Marine Corps Manual, in paragraph 20103, does not list a bar on the Marine Corps Basic Badge for the mortar.—Ed.

### YOUNG MOTHER

Dear Sir:

Here is one for the "Sound Off" column, and I'll be looking for it. I remember in one issue there was a letter from a Marine "Mom" saying how young she was when her first Marine enlisted.

I was 36 years old when my first 18-year-old son enlisted—Sgt James N. White, 1953-'56. The second son, Cpl Virgil B. White—1954-'58. The third son, Sgt Neil E. White, entered the Corps in June of 1958. So, you see, we are a Marine family. We have served a lot of coffee and cake to a lot of

Marines these past few years and we loved doing it.

Mrs. Ruth N. White  
Buckhannon, W. Va.

### BOXER REBELLION

Dear Sir:

Could you please supply me with the following information? How many officers and enlisted men in the U. S. Marine Corps served in the Boxer Rebellion?

John G. Lockard  
106 Glenwood Ave.

Jersey City 6, N. J.

● According to the Head, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, the force of Marines in China on September 25, 1900, consisted of 50 officers and 1209 enlisted men.—Ed.

### USS PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Sir:

I would like to know what happened

to the USS Pennsylvania. My father served aboard her from 1919 to 1932. He always told me of his experiences on the ship but he never knew what happened to her. I would appreciate any news about the ship.

I have seen pictures of the USS Pennsylvania at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, but I do not know what happened to her after that.

Malcolm B. Parker  
8880 Garfield Circle  
Buena Park, Calif.

● The USS Pennsylvania (BB-38), survived Pearl Harbor and subsequently won eight battle stars during World War II. She participated in 12 amphibious operations in the Pacific Theatre.

In 1946, the "Pennsy" served as a target ship during the Bikini atomic test operations. She was sunk later near Kwajalein after extensive tests.—Ed.

END



HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

### COMMANDANT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, 1960

The Christmas season is filled with promise. It is a joyful, eager time for children. For adults, it is a special time when well-loved customs and fundamental beliefs are reaffirmed. It is a time of gratitude, compassion, hope, and faith. Gratitude for the many blessings bestowed on our Nation. Compassion for the less fortunate. Hope for a better world of peace and justice. Faith in our continuing ability to defend our precious heritage.

The promise of the Christmas season is in the story of the birth of Christ. It is a promise of brotherhood and universal peace. It is a promise that can be fulfilled only when ideals of human dignity and freedom are accepted throughout the world. These ideals are the heritage of the free world. They are the ideals for which America stands. They are the precious heritage which Marines are ready to defend.

As Christmas of 1960 renews the age-old promise to men of good will, may every Marine, wherever he may be, find his resolution strengthened to serve Country and Corps and to defend our precious heritage of freedom.

To each Marine and to all those whom he holds dear, I wish a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

DAVID M. SHOUP  
General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

# CAMP LEJEUNE'S

# Infantry Training Regiment

**Most of us think we know what this unit does; chances are we're wrong**

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

*FOR MANY moons, in the tepees, lodges and wickiups of the mighty "Mareencore" nation, the braves have furtively cursed the ancient tribal law which maintains the delicate balance between chiefs and Indians.*

*The young bucks damn the durability of their sub-chiefs, the Staff-en-see-ohs; and the Staff-en-see-ohs, fat, old and snug in their zebra hides, shudder when they ponder what will become of a nation whose new Staff-en-see-ohs have never known the glory of a first-rate war party, or even a second-rate massacre.*

This whimsical chiefs-and-Indians hypothesis is, of course, a coward's way of discussing the enigma which many

regard as the most baffling riddle confronting the Corps today.

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, can be counted on to continue to produce high-caliber young officers. But what of tomorrow's Staff NCOs?

As these lines are being read, many of the enlisted leaders of the future have just completed recruit training at one of the two Recruit Depots and are undergoing Individual Combat Training (ICT) at either Camp Lejeune's First Infantry Training Regiment or, a continent away, at Camp Pendleton's Second ITR.

The Recruit Depots' means have occasionally come under fire over the past 40 years; but no one has ever questioned the ends they attain. Parris Island and San Diego are justly proud

of the Marines their systems have produced.

But not nearly as much is known about ITRs. What has been, what will be, their role in molding tomorrow's NCOs?

To discuss both ITRs as one entity would be confusing. While their aims, problems and results are much the same, there are subtle differences between the two regiments. As pointless would be a comparison of the units which would, necessarily, be studded with such unwieldy, distracting qualifications as "however," and "but, on the other hand . . .".

Instead, let's recognize that there is a similar regiment in California. But, for convenience, we'll concentrate our thoughts on Camp Lejeune's First ITR.





Since it was activated seven years ago, First ITR has been linked with PI in the minds—but not in the affections—of older Marines.

Pre-1953 vintage Marines who are still in the Corps rarely miss the opportunity to castigate ITR. As a general rule, it is not the organization that is slandered. It is the need for specialized training by a unit such as First ITR that is questioned.

The crux of practically all criticism is that the same training could be accomplished by immediately assigning all Marines fresh out of boot camp to duty with one of the three divisions or wings that comprise our Fleet Marine Force.

Certain known facts seem to make ITR the more vulnerable: (1) its train-

ing period is only 18 days. ("What," its detractors ask, "can you teach a man in only 18 days?") (2) it often relies on untrained Marines borrowed from nearby commands to act as instructors. ("Everybody knows," said a cynic, "that when a CO loans his men out to another command for a period of time, he's not going to send his best troops.") and (3) the Corps has prospered for 178 of its 185 years without ITR. ("We didn't need ITR," the veteran insists, "at the 'Canal and Iwo.'")

At face value, these are valid arguments. They are the more persuasive since they appeal to the average Marine's reason—and to his emotions.

From the standpoint of logic, it would seem that, if we are to fulfill our mission, everything should revolve

around our FMF. All else is incidental. And who can argue that a Marine division should not train its own troops?

As to the emotional consideration, there is no debating that virtually all older Marines with misgivings, bordering on contempt, a man who has not served "in the FMF."

Too, ITR has been damned by association with the policy that sends men straight from PI and ITR to plush duty stations, such as Rota, Spain. (A point which is invariably overlooked is, again, the chiefs-and-Indians dilemma. As long as there are T/Os which require very junior Indians at stations like Rota and Yellow Water, Fla., there will be beefs by the young men who would jump at such an assignment, but never seem to get one. One explanation



A student Marine, PFC J. L. Finn, threw a perfect strike on one of the grenade ranges

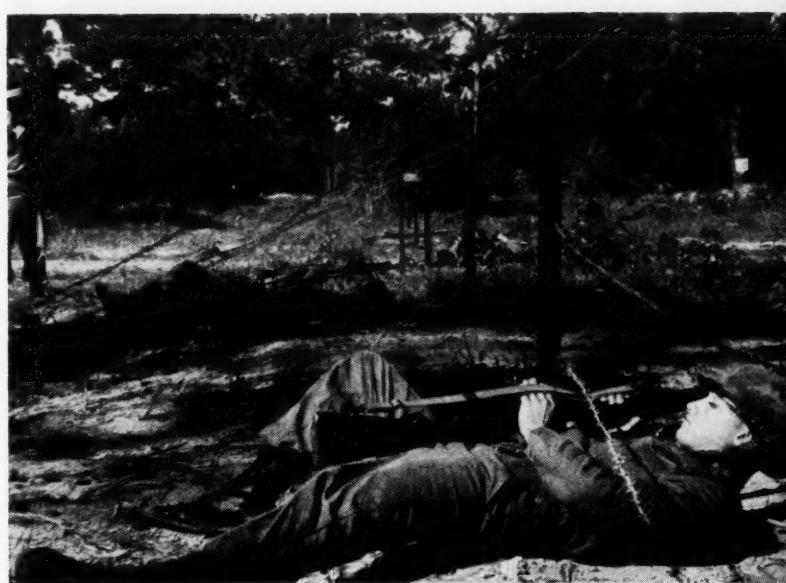
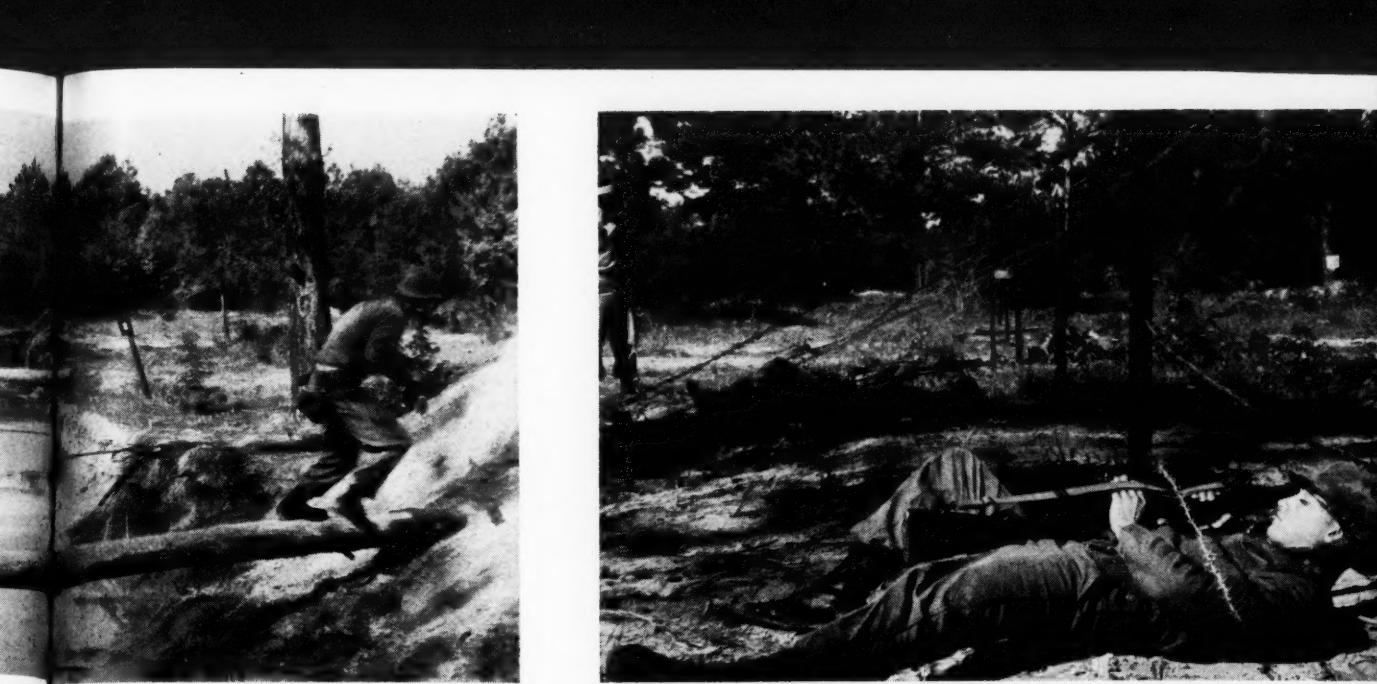


Realistic settings, such as this Fire Team Assault Course, gave ITR students the feel of combat

This "pop-up" target, controlled from behind a tree by an instructor, was quickly riddled by an alert Marine on the Close Combat Course



On the Fire Team Assault Course, students must rely upon teamwork to cross a 10-foot wooden barricade



Students practiced crawling before going to an Infiltration Course, where machine gun fire overhead adds realism

#### ITR (cont.)

might be that a division commander probably would not relish a reversal of present policy which would, in effect, permit, "raiding" his command for bright, young men who have it in them to be fine platoon sergeants, just to meet Rota's needs. "The needs of the Corps" is, perhaps, an overworked phrase, but it has lost none of its meaning. The desires of the individual must always be subordinate to the "exigencies of the service."

It is neither this magazine's proper function nor its desire to take sides in a question which will ultimately be resolved in the best interests of the Corps. What is considered appropriate is to dispel the confusion which obviously exists in the minds of many Marines as to the mission and function of an ITR.

To set the record straight at the outset, ITR has at least as many supporters as it has critics. Its partisans, the vast majority of whom are Marines who have undergone its training, claim that it, rather than PI, plays the major role in shaping tomorrow's NCOs.

One man put it this way: "If you agree with the old cliche, 'As the twig is bent, so grows the bough,' you might say that the most important part of the shaping—the beginning—is done at boot camp. I don't agree. At the Depots, the recruit isn't a twig yet; he might turn out to be a piece of *deadwood*, who can't complete the training. But when we get him at ITR, he's a straight, tough, little shoot, ready to be grafted on the Corps' "family tree," and the direction he grows is, to a large degree, up to us."

The First ITR is located at Camp Geiger, which First Division veterans of the early '40s will fondly recall as Lejeune's first site, "Tent City." The tarpaulin metropolis has long since given way to 99 white, concrete block buildings, 81 of which are now being used by ITR.

There is much of the dynamic atmosphere, the feeling of electricity in the air, that characterizes PI, obvious at Geiger. But the perceptive visitor will note one difference which stems from a single word: "Marine."

First ITR's present CO, Colonel Gordon H. West, says, "At PI, the recruits are referred to as, 'you people,' or 'you men,' or as 'boots.' From the moment a Marine debarks from a bus here until he leaves, he is never called anything but 'Marine.' He is not a trainee or a recruit. He is a Marine undergoing instruction."

What's in a name? Quite a lot, apparently. A baker's dozen Marine who had, the day before, completed the blistering 18-day training cycle, unanimously agreed with one of their number who said, "I got more out of the instruction here than at PI, because you feel like you really *belong*. PI's instructors are as good but they don't relax and joke with you and, because you're so shook all the time, you don't dare ask a lot of questions. Here, they tell you, 'The only stupid question is the one you don't ask.'"

To understand what the regiment does, it is first necessary to understand what it is. It really is not a regiment at all, except in a skeletal sense. Presently composed of two highly flexible battalions which can mushroom from

four to six or even 10 companies almost overnight, it is, administratively, a part of Marine Corps Base. Each of the 220-student-Marine companies is permanently staffed by only two officers and eight enlisted. Four of the eight enlisted are platoon commanders who ramrod their 55-man platoons throughout the training period.

The First ITR came into being because many Marines who had never had formal combat training were ordered from posts and stations to the First Marine Division and went into combat in Korea "without," as Marines like to say, "ever having heard a shot fired in anger." To correct this situation, in September, 1953, the Commandant directed that all recruit graduates who were being assigned to posts, stations and sea duty billets would receive four weeks of ICT. Three months later the first increment commenced training at Geiger.

Two years later, the scope of ITR was broadened to include all graduate recruits, *regardless of assignment*, (less those assigned to aviation duty) and Reservists assigned to extended active duty. This required the activation of a second and third battalion and set the stage for ITR as it exists today.

The following year, the first six-months Reservists who had completed recruit training and ICT were given advanced combat training. (ACT will be discussed later.) In April, 1960, all graduate recruits assigned to aviation duty were, for the first time, directed to receive ICT.

"Is that all there is to it?" a diehard might snort. "Take away the recruits and all you've got is a 57-officer, 457-

## ITR (cont.)

enlisted man command with nothing to do but talk to each other. The Marine divisions could accomplish the same training, probably better, and, at the same time, the youngster would be getting a taste of life in the FMF."

If this sounds like a fine idea to you, there is more, much more, that you should know about ITR.

For instance, let's take a closer look at this 18-day training period that everyone who hasn't undergone it, seems to dismiss so lightly. Eight of the 18 days require only an 11-hour day from the students. For two of the 18 days, they are kept on the run for 19 straight hours. Their average working day over the period is 15 hours long!

The man responsible for the training is affable, gregarious Lieutenant Colonel John F. McMahon, who heads up the huge S-3 Section, by far the largest section in the regiment. LtCol McMahon's job—he must love it, he does it so well—is to take a graduate recruit and in 23-27 calendar days train him to be an "FMF-type combat trained Marine."

"Our training," says LtCol McMahon, "is slightly unorthodox in one respect. Take the rifle, for example. We don't give two hoots in Hades whether the man knows its chamber pressure or muzzle velocity. All we care about is that he is able to load, aim, fire, hit what he aims at, keep it clean and get it going again if it quits firing. That, substantially, is our approach to all subjects. We don't delude ourselves that we can teach a man everything there is to know about being a Marine. But we teach him more than enough to be able to hold up his end in a fire fight."

Originally, ICT had been conducted around a 200-hour syllabus. Over the years, as facilities improved and extraneous matter was discarded, the training cycle was abbreviated until, at the start of this year, the regiment was working on a streamlined 134-hour syllabus.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that, last year, a Marine general officer at one of the divisions took recent arrivals from ITR and, at random, made up a rifle squad. Putting this makeshift squad through basic tactical movements and techniques convinced the general that more emphasis should be placed on certain areas of instruction. The general's recommendations, as well as those from both ITRs, are reputed to be the basis for the introduction in July of this year of a syllabus that contains an added 22 hours, most of which is concentrated on night subjects.

Broadly, the instruction is divided

into three phases—tactics, weapons and general subjects—which are interspersed throughout the training cycle.

General subjects (map, compass, field fortifications, ABC defense, communications, living in the field and combat techniques) require 33 hours of instruction, 13 of which are at night. Weapons subjects (rifle firing techniques, bayonet and hand-to-hand combat, BAR, grenades, demolitions, flame thrower, 3.5 rocket launcher and land mines) take up the most time—70 hours, 13 of them

at night. Tactics subject (fire team, formations and signals, patrolling, attack of a fortified position, combat in built-up areas and infiltration techniques) require the most night work; 21 of its 52 hours are conducted in darkness.

Captain James B. Wilkinson coordinates activities of all three sections. He had a ready answer to the loaded question, "Why couldn't the Second Marine Division, right here in Lejeune, accomplish the identical training if, let's say,



Students who had taken their masks off for a few seconds inside the gas chamber marveled at their instructor, who doesn't wear a mask

ITR was abolished and its staff and training facilities were turned over to the division?"

"If there were no other considerations than you mentioned," he began, "which by no means is the complete picture, the division would still be whipped before it started, in my opinion, for one reason. The constant influx of new men would lower the level of instruction throughout the division. A subject, such as Night Recon Patrols, which is new and interesting to the PFC from

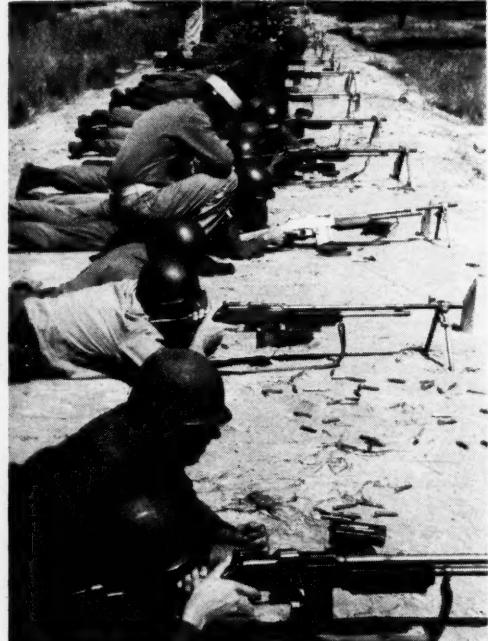
PI, would probably be a boring chore to the PFC who had been in a fire team for six months."

Lieutenant Colonel James A. Michener, (no kin to the author of the identical name) the regiment's Executive Officer, is a capable spokesman for the ITR concept. Once a working newsman, he seems to be editing himself as, in crisp sentences, he makes his points: "We work the boys pretty hard during their transition from Marine-in-name to Marine. Each fires more than 400

rounds, blank and live, from the M-1 rifle he brought up from PI, over the 28 live firing ranges available. They attend lectures in 34 outdoor classrooms and are vigorously trained in 15 other facilities such as mock-ups, dry nets, combat town, grenade courts, mine areas and other training aids. We claim that we expose a man to more useful information on military subjects than he'd get in two years anywhere else."

The training is under constant study by Col West. The colonel, LtCol Mc-

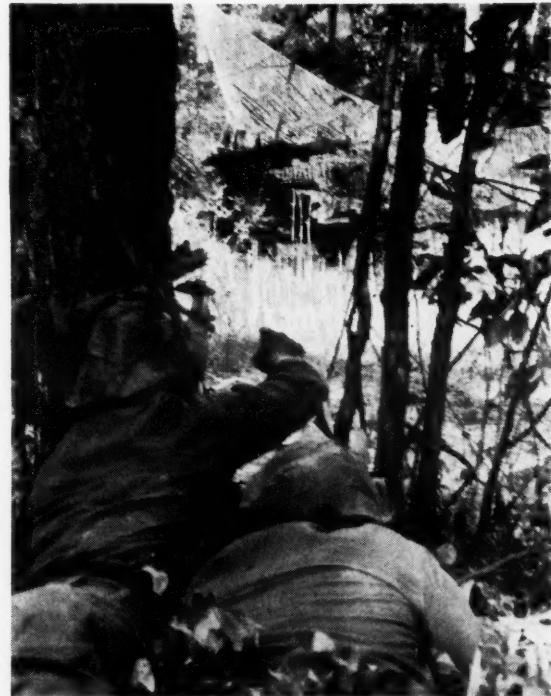
**TURN PAGE**



The Marines devote three hours during their training to actually firing the BAR

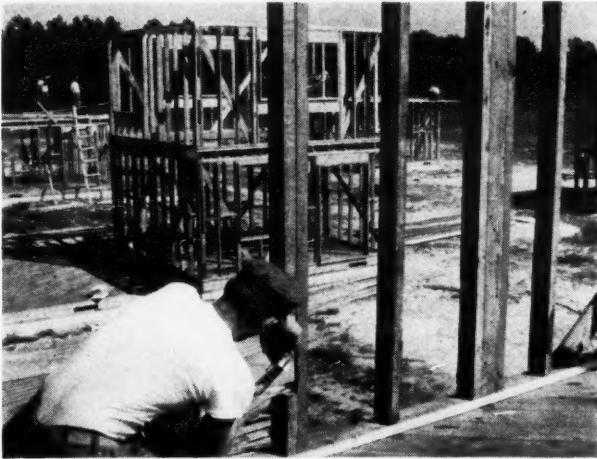


Sgt Idus E. Stinson showed a squad the signal for "As Skirmishers" in a Combat Formations and Signals class

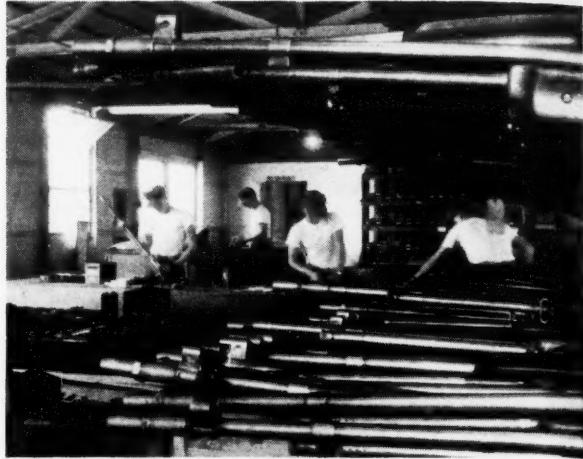


Sgt Jeff Nadeau, an instructor in Unarmed Combat, demonstrated that leverage, not strength, counts more

A camouflaged "enemy position" was spotted by this pair during a "Snoop and Poop" class



Nine buildings, constructed entirely from reclaimed lumber, will comprise ITR's new "Combat Town"



A few of the regiment's 700 BARs were visible as four students worked on weapons at the armory

### ITR (cont.)

Mahon, SgtMaj Joseph P. Mangan and many of the officers on the staff range all over the 28 square miles of training areas to drop in unexpectedly and evaluate the various classes. Two master sergeants, Robert F. Dowdy and Frank Sosebee, attached to the S-3 section, also monitor subject matter and presentation. "Little things," says MSgt Dowdy, "like unwittingly having his class facing the sun, or failing to repeat a question before he gives the answer have lessened the effectiveness of a lot of inexperienced instructors."

In his office, Col West took a long moment to weigh the question, "Many of your instructors are here on temporary duty and most, if not all, have never conducted formal instruction before. Wouldn't you be better off to request an increase in permanent personnel so that you wouldn't have to borrow inexperienced instructors?"

"There are," he pointed out, "several factors involved here. First, our input is dependent on recruiting results. Most men join the Corps during the Summer months, complete training in the early Fall, and arrive here in October, November and December. We base our plans on our T/O capability of train-

ing a maximum of 12 companies at one time. Beyond 12, we request augmentation. We project our training 90 days in advance on information furnished from PI which, we feel, allows sufficient time to borrow capable NCOs and thoroughly school them to meet our peak loads. There are times, too, when we are training much less than our 12 companies. So, you see, we do not have a year-round justification for the number of instructors we require for our peak periods."

He continued, "Furthermore, your phrase, 'inexperienced instructors' gives a distorted picture. They are, for the most part, superior NCOs and they have, almost without exception, done a superb job for us. Admittedly, we have one special factor going for us. Military instruction, like the teaching profession in general, benefits the teacher as much as the pupil. The E-5 or E-6 who comes to us cold finds, after looking the command over, that we are doing important —you might say vital—work."

"The pride that is in all Marines asserts itself and, in most cases, the man, in effect, says, 'This is the new Marine's first look at the Corps; I'm going to see that he gets a good impression.' So, our NCO applies himself, studies the subjects he will teach until he is an authority on them. When his time with us ends, he is often reluctant to return to his parent command. But we, the command and the man, have one satisfaction. He goes back a better qualified Marine, not only for what he has taught others, but for what he has taught himself."

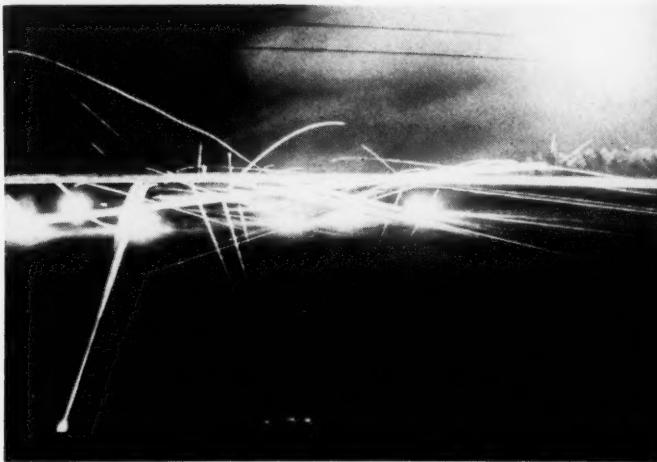
The "Take 'em from boot camp and put 'em in the FMF" advocates may not have considered the administrative nightmare which would result from the



Col G. H. West and SgtMaj J. P. Mangan talked with two students who were standing by, awaiting their turn to fire the flame thrower



ITR instructors adhere to the combat principle that "Too much camouflage is just as bad as too little."



This night firing demonstration was graphic proof of the awesome fire power of a Marine rifle squad

abolition of ITR. For example, last year Lejeune's ITR processed 20,903 Marines, (over 4000 more than are in a Marine division) of which only 52% went into the FMF. Let's say there was no ITR —would it make sense for the Second Division (or the First or Third) to train the 31% who were slated for posts, stations and schools, or the 17% who were Six-Months-Reservists?

"About 65% of all Six-Months-Reservists get advanced combat training," said Col West. "The remainder receive on-the-job training in other occupational fields from activities here at Camp Lejeune." After ICT and a 15-day leave, the Reservists begin ACT. ACT, longer than ICT, includes subjects such as Helicopter Operations and Escape, Evasion and Survival Techniques, which neither PI or ICT touches on. "When a Reservist completes ACT, concluded Col West, "and returns to his Reserve Unit, he's capable of assuming squad leadership confidently and efficiently."

Another important function of ITR is its role as host to Reserve Units for Summer field training. Representatives of these units visit ITR in the Spring, and, after learning what ICT and ACT facilities and instruction will be available, prepare a syllabus of instruction for their unit. During the Summer months, ITR can train six Reserve companies every two weeks without disrupting its normal routine.

Additionally, ITR trains a Mobile Construction Battalion twice each year. Individual training is conducted for two weeks, followed by specialist training for crew-served units and advanced training which permits the Seabees to defend themselves without assistance from Marine Corps units.

In summary, dissecting ITR and minutely examining its working parts is like detail-stripping a Browning Automatic Rifle. (Neither should be broken down by anyone but experts, but we haven't let that stop us, have we?) Both tasks result in a confusing pile of components, none of which can function without the others. But the important similarity is that, when you put the pieces back together, the man who comes out of ITR is as potentially lethal as the round that comes out of the BAR.

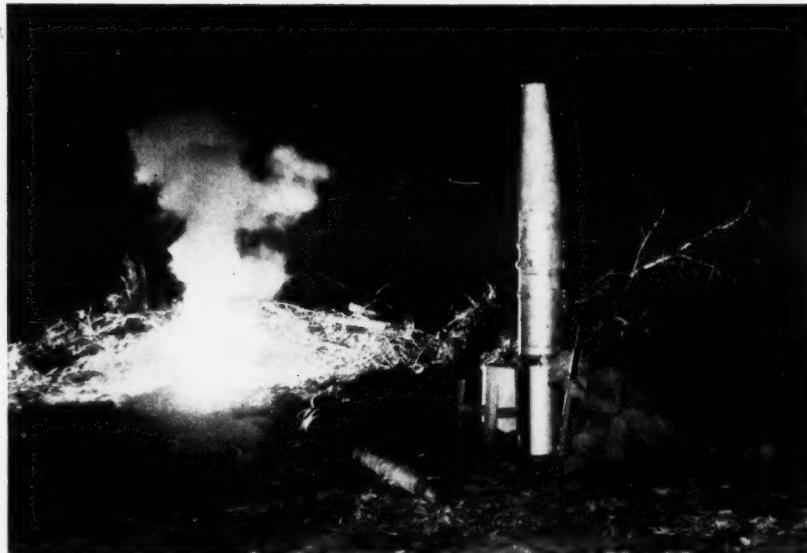
ITR, like the BAR, is cumbersome, but it's functional. It does what it was designed to do with grim efficiency.

Barring the unpleasant prospect of war, combat training, as taught by the two ITRs, and recruit training, as conducted by the two depots, are the only two experiences that all enlisted Marines of the next decade will share.

ITR's supporters make no claim that their training is the ultimate, that it cannot be improved. Daily, they renew their efforts to broaden its scope, increase its effectiveness.

Their claim is simply that they are, here and now, equipped, eager and ready to give the hot-to-go Marine the basic knowledge and experience he needs to start out a career on the right foot.

END



A trip flare momentarily illuminated two Marines as they were about to sabotage an enemy "missile" emplacement during a night problem

**F**OR EIGHT months, the story goes, the movie producer had practiced his dreary drives and pitiful puts under the merciless eye of a golf pro he'd hired to teach him the game. At the end of a frustrating afternoon, during which the disgusted pro had pulled no punches, the producer decided to try one last drive. Incredibly, it sailed in an unerring arc to come to rest on the lip of the hole, 290 yards away.

"Quick," the producer screamed to his pro, "tell me, what did I do *right*?"

Similarly, many conscientious officers often study units which, in their opinion, have extremely "high morale," to see what these units are doing that is right.

Various studies have been made on the subject of morale. One such study is reputed to have concluded that duty itself is of secondary importance of other factors such as "availability of part-time employment," and "proximity to recreation facilities."

Most Marines, who would wince at such conclusions, will be heartened to learn that there apparently are still isolated pockets of Marines whose high state of morale seems based solely on *esprit de corps*.

The Air Delivery Platoon, of Shipping and Receiving Company, which is a part of H&S Battalion, a command of Second Force Service Regiment, FMF, in Camp Lejeune, N. C., is just such an outfit.

The 35-man platoon is a rollicking throwback to the Corps of Marines who took their laughs and liberties where they found them.

But, a word of caution: any officer who studies the platoon in search of



# AIR DELIVERY PLATOON

Some of the answers to the question, "What makes

for high morale?" might be found by taking a look at this platoon

the wellspring of their contentment will probably end up talking to himself.

For example, the visitor who passes through Lejeune's main gate drives several miles down broad Holcomb Boulevard past quantities of empty real estate. One of the first glimpses of human habitation is the outdoor movie area, on his right. Just as he comes abreast of the movie, a road cuts off at right angles. If he's quick enough, he'll spot a red sign which two handkerchiefs would easily cover. It reads: "Dog Pound," and, just below it, "Air Delivery Platoon."

"I've heard," a platoon member commented, "of the Marine who was so junior that everybody in the outfit outranked him, including the warrant officer's dog. But this is the first lashup I've ever been in that got second billing to a whole damned kennel."

Several hundred yards down this side road, lurking coyly back in the trees, are two monstrous, ugly, old, barn-like structures, constructed as temporary lofts for the famed "Paratroopers" back in the early '40s. It is quite probable that the entire Second Marine Division could muster at close interval in these two cavernous buildings, with enough space left over to conduct a Chinese Fire Drill.

Inside the first of the buildings, PT-1 (PT-2 is used as the company's warehouse) is the headquarters of Shipping and Receiving Company, a five-platoon company, four of whose platoons exist only on paper.

Meeting the company's Top, 1stSgt John P. Bodnar, like R&R in Japan and a ride down a mountain in a jeep with the brakes burned out, is an experience no Marine should miss. A dark,

handsome, 39-year-old bachelor, with 20-plus years in the Corps, he won the Silver Star for his work with the OSS in Europe during WWII. Captured and sentenced to be shot by the Germans, he escaped three times from different prison camps before being liberated in May, 1945.

He has a completely unpredictable sense of humor which is the delight of friends and the despair of strangers. Straight-faced, he will tell you, "A lot of people ask me why I passed up selection for first sergeant four times. There were two reasons: first and foremost, my mother didn't want me to accept too much responsibility and, secondly, four different promotion boards apparently misplaced my applications."

His goal in life is to be promoted to sergeant major. "I don't care anything about the extra money," he says, "and I'm even willing to accept the added responsibility if they'll let me wear those black shoes (which only sergeants major rate). After 20 years, I'm about up to here with cordovan."

But 1stSgt Bodnar is considerably more than a humorist. A squared-away Marine, he runs a "tight ship" and none of the platoons has any doubts about who their enlisted boss is.

The CO, First Lieutenant Bruce R. Lehfeldt, is relatively new to the Corps compared to his men, (29 of the 35 have served more than four years; GySgt Claud Workman has 24 years in) but he is no novice as a parachutist. Starting as a 19-year-old student, he worked Summers as a "Smoke-Jumper" and continued throughout his college years. He has jumped into most of the Western states and parts of Canada to fight fires. "Generally, we worked in two-

TURN PAGE



The load which Sgt Arthur R. Stout (opposite page) released, would, minutes later, be in the trucks which were waiting below

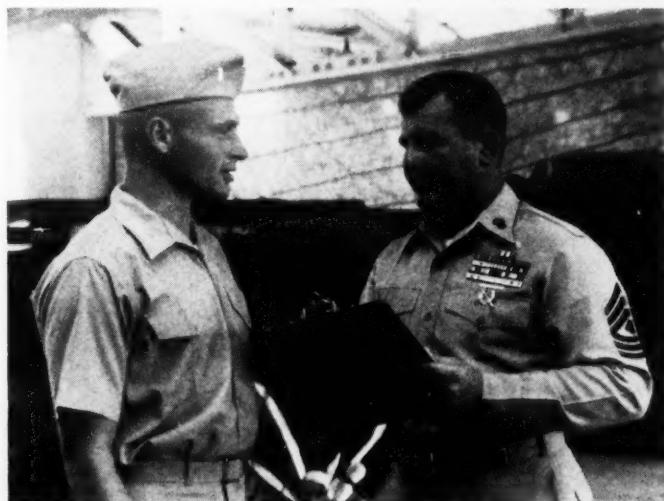
IstLt B. R. Lehfeldt discussed one of the bi-weekly drops with his "Top," 1stSgt J. P. Bodnar

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

# LATOON



## AIR DELIVERY (cont.)

man teams, dropping into inaccessible areas," he said. It's not as glamorous as it sounds. We fought fires the same way a man on the ground would, but, many times when the blaze was extinguished, we'd have to hoof it 30 miles, carrying our parachute, to get back to civilization."

Maybe the key to the platoon's happy outlook is that all, except six lance corporals, are NCOs, and all are graduates of the three-week "Jump School" in Fort Benning, Ga., and of the three-month Parachute Packing, Maintenance and Air Delivery Course in Fort Lee, Va.

Too, most receive an additional income from Flight Pay and about 65% of the platoon draws Proficiency Pay.

"Ahaaa," a cynic might yelp, "why didn't you say that in the first place? Since the Phoenicians invented money, nobody's ever topped it as an inducement to high morale."

Reminded that this is probably an opinion most people share, one corporal said, "Nope. Money's not the answer. It's as ridiculous to say that morale should be sky-high because some of us get more money than the average ground-pounder, as it would be to say that all of us should be miserable because we are not doing the thing we want most to do: *jump!*"

This is a strong point. Air Delivery people all have earned the coveted Parachute Insignia, yet their duties do not require them to jump with their loads.

"We've really got a nutty job when you think about it," a staff sergeant said. "We go through months of formal schooling. We constantly hold classes on new techniques and refresher courses on old, familiar subjects such as the tensile strength of webbings, the capabilities and limitations of containers, the number and placement of shock pads.

"Then, an infantryman hitch-hikes a ride in the R4Q with us when we're kicking our load out the back end and he says, 'Hell, man, in five minutes I could train an ape to do what you guys do.'"

Air Delivery is a basically simple job which, contrary to our rifleman's opinion, requires relatively complicated procedures to accomplish. Its proponents insist that one point be stressed: it is, today, a *routine* method of logistical support. It wasn't always.

In the early 1930s, the American, Russian and British Armies were experimenting with the transport of small units by air. By 1936, Russia and Great Britain had employed small parachute forces in maneuvers. But it was



Besides their classes on military subjects, platoon members attend refresher lectures on routine, but vital, subjects such as 'chute care



In the mammoth "drying room," where the temperature remains a constant 90 degrees, cargo and personnel 'chutes were dried out

Two Marines unrolled a "log" of Honeycomb Paper, a revolutionary shock-absorbing material which is now being field-tested by the platoon



the Germans who, in 1938, were the first to move an infantry regiment (into Silesia) in transport-type aircraft. Two years later, the Germans employed parachutists to capture and secure key bridges in advance of their Panzer legions in Holland.

In May, 1941, the island of Crete showed an awe-struck world the full might of airborne forces as German glider-borne and parachute troops not only made tactical landings, but brought in heavy weapons and transportation by air.

There is no better evidence of an aroused America than the fact that our airborne forces, an earthbound kiwi in 1940, became, in three years, a soaring eagle. Airborne American forces were employed on a regimental scale in Italy, New Guinea and the Philippines; on a division scale in Southern France; on a corps scale in Normandy, Holland and in crossing the Rhine. Plans had been approved for the employment of an airborne army deep into the German heartland when the Nazis finally threw in the towel.

Out of the war years, and the period of uneasy peace that has since prevailed, four methods of delivering supplies by air have evolved. They can be landed by cargo airplane, by cargo glider, dropped "free," or dropped by parachute.

It is the latter two and, particularly, the last technique, which occupies the lion's share of time and effort of the Air Delivery Platoon.

The type of aircraft utilized for air delivery can vary. Transports (R4Qs) and liaison aircraft are used most frequently; but fighters operating from carriers or bases within the radius of action of the drop zone are also utilized. Too, modern air delivery techniques are a vital supplement to helicopter assault techniques, which permit operations over areas which might be inaccessible to surface supply methods.

Air Delivery is, of course, a two-edged sword. Mud can't bog it down, blown-out bridges can't halt it, nor can, as happened in Korea, an enemy soldier lurk in the bushes and casually flip a fragmentation grenade into the cab of a passing truck. But it has its limitations. Weather is not the deterrent it once was, but it is still a problem. And there must be air superiority.

Primarily, the platoon's mission is to prepare, package and load equipment and supplies on aircraft for delivery to the requesting unit by parachute. When transport aircraft are used, the platoon furnishes the cargo masters and crews to eject the cargo. They can drop a  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton truck, a 105-mm. howitzer, or, to demonstrate their versatility, a case of eggs—"without," they boast, "breaking a single one."



After the air drop had been made, Sgt Arthur Stout and others, school-trained in the art of sewing, repaired damaged equipment



A Jeep, cushioned by layers of "Honeycomb," was lashed to a plywood platform by two Marines, while a third checked the cargo parachute

## AIR DELIVERY (cont.)

Twice weekly, weather permitting, the platoon, working with MWSG-27, Second Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N. C., makes drops, utilizing nearby Bogue Field as the drop zone.

To drop their "big stuff," they use parachutes which are 100 feet in diameter. A smaller, 64-foot, parachute is used for their workhorse container, the A-22, which has a one-ton payload.

If the platoon were brought to full strength (approximately twice as many men as it now has) it would be capable of providing Air Delivery support for a division (75 tons of supplies daily) for an indefinite period, dependent upon the rate of recovery of parachutes and containers.

The question has often been raised, are these men supply men or aviation men? They mean no disrespect to either, but seem to think of themselves as neither. Since morale is, after all, a state of mind, they have convinced themselves that they are something of the best of both, and a little extra besides. They can discuss supply techniques all night with a supply man, (but they'd prefer that Marines would

quit phoning them to say, "Is this Shipping and Receiving Company? I've got a problem. Me and my wife and the kids are all moved in and the furniture hasn't got here from Pendleton yet.") They can swap sea stories about parachuting interminably, (but they are envious of, for example, the Marine Pathfinder, who does his jumping on government time while they do theirs on their own time as members of Lejeune's Marine Skydivers Club).

All of them are in the outfit because they wanted desperately to be in it. There are only 107 men with their MOS—7141—in the whole Corps, spread out thinly over three units. The other two platoons are in Iwakuni, Japan, and Camp Pendleton. There is, however, an Air Delivery Company of Marine Reservists in San Jose, Calif.

Most of them have much in common with a sergeant who joined the Corps in 1953. He served 16 months with a 4.2 mortar platoon in the Second Division and, on a Mediterranean cruise, met and talked with Air Delivery personnel. They convinced him that he should reenlist for duty with Air Delivery. He considers himself one of the lucky ones—he got it. In 1956, he began a tour with the platoon in Lejeune; then, for 26 months, he served

with the platoon in Japan; and now, he is back at Lejeune again. "A lot of the platoon have served in all three outfits. That's one thing about this job. You never go into a 'new' outfit, you always know about 80% of the guys before you arrive."

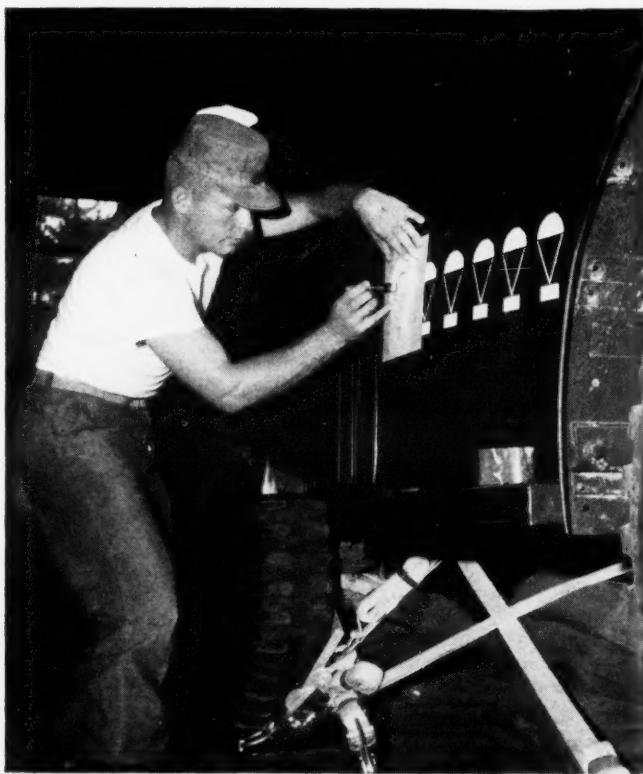
Until three years ago, the platoon was on a jump status, but a re-evaluation of their jobs resulted in their present status as "non-crew members" of the aircraft in which they work.

"We recognize," a field grade officer commented, "that this jumping business is something they want very much to do. But we also know that, for the time being, it just isn't feasible. These are highly trained men, but the emphasis of their training has been placed on the delivery of supplies, not on hand-carrying the stuff down. They are really the nucleus of what one day may be a much larger unit. Should the need arise, we could, practically overnight, build the platoon up to strength with untrained personnel who could do much of the manual work of packaging which the platoon does today."

The Platoon's bachelors are billeted together in a wing of Barracks #8, just down the passageway from 1stSgt Bodnar's room. Bodnar says, "My door is always open. If the men have any



Three men struggled to hold a billowing 'chute as they shook out twigs and debris



Sgt Thomas Hann added another insignia to show how many times this 3/4-ton truck had been dropped

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problems, they can come down. Of course, if I know about it, I make a point of not being there. After all, if I was married, they'd have to work out their own problems. That's the American way."

He's joking, to be sure. But in his confidence in them, and their respect for him and Lt Lehfeldt; in their cockiness, camaraderie, unfailing good humor and high spirits, may lie the answer to the riddle. What makes for high morale? It may be as simple as liking what you do and the people around you, rather than doing what you like and tolerating the people with whom you work.

On the wall of the gung-ho office that the CO and first sergeant share, there are photographs of officers ranging from the Commandant to the Regimental CO. There are oil paintings by Japanese artists which meticulously detail various aspects of Air Delivery. But the most memorable picture is the photograph which is really a composite of two. Two Air Delivery men apparently posed in the cab of 3/4-ton truck, rigged for dropping, with a parachute billowing out behind it. This was superimposed over another photo which was taken from the interior of an R4Q. The result, more a cartoon than a photo, shows two Marines, sheepish grins on

their faces, nonchalantly waving goodbye as their vehicle hurtles out the back end of the plane.

There is no record of such a feat, but meeting and talking to them, one gets the crazy feeling that, if a request were ever made for volunteers to "ride the load down," the whole platoon would step up en masse. Then, afterward,

they'd try to figure a way of doing it and surviving.

They're a light-hearted bunch of Marines, these. And a competent, confident crew too. They make you give some sober second thoughts as to whether "availability of part-time employment" and "proximity to recreation facilities" are so important after all. **END**



Sgt Stout checked Sgt Hann's gear as the off-duty Marines got ready (above) to devote an afternoon

to parachuting for fun. Both men are officials of the Lejeune Skydiving Club, the largest in the Corps

# VIE

**T**O MARINES serving in a Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, capacity, Camp Garcia, on the Island of Vieques, means work, sweat, boondocks, shelter halves, tents, amphibious landings, shipboard routine, maneuvers, training and a host of other expressive terms. But there's one thing that can't be disputed—it's one of the Marine Corps' finest and most natural training sites.

The camp has a great deal to live up to—it was named after PFC Fernando Luis Garcia, who threw himself upon a grenade in Korea to save the life of another Marine. Garcia was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously on October 5, 1953.

Vieques Island is located about nine miles east of Puerto Rico and about 1070 miles southeast of Florida. The island, second largest in the Puerto Rican group, measures approximately five miles by 20 miles. It is separated from Puerto Rico by the Mona Passage. On clear days, either island is visible from the other.

Vieques has a 55-mile coastline and a total area of 48 square miles, of which only 16.1 square miles are owned by civilians. Military installations take up the rest.

Although the island is hilly, it does have a few small plains areas, the largest of which is about four miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

Water on the island is scarce, since there are no rivers or natural lakes. The populace must rely upon cisterns and wells, especially since many of the island's streams dry up during the arid season.

Fresh water swamps are scattered along the south central coastline and on the western and eastern tips of the island, but these, for the most part, are impassable for vehicles and extremely difficult even for infantry troops.

Because Vieques is primarily cattle country, wooded areas on the pasture land have been cut down. Grass on the hill slopes often reaches four feet in height.

Roads—better known as trails—on Vieques are narrow and many of them are not surfaced. It is common to see vehicles pulling off the road, where possible, to allow others to pass.

The Vieques area has one of the most pleasant and healthful climates of any of the West Indies islands. During hot weather the thermometer rarely rises to more than 98 degrees in the highlands;

**Camp Garcia, one of the Corps' finest**

**training sites, is practically**

**a second home for the FMF, Atlantic**



# UES

by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

Cpl LeRoy T. Stark

*Official USMC Photo*  
The camp, which consists of semi-permanent facilities and quarters, has its own airfield, water supply, fuel center and recreation areas



it seldom falls below 60 degrees during the cold season. Rainfall amounts to about 45 inches a year.

During the hurricane season, August, September and October, the winds reach velocities of 85 to 125 knots.

Initially explored by Captain Christopher Mendoza in 1524, it is believed that the first white people settled on the island shortly after. Capt Mendoza was the Spanish Governor of Puerto Rico from 1513 to 1515.

The Camp Garcia Detachment, commanded by Major Ralph H. Hamilton, is comprised of 96 enlisted men and three officers. The detachment is responsible for maintaining the camp between engineer training operations and troop training assignments.

Semi-permanent camp facilities have been established near the detachment site to accommodate 7000 troops when they're on maneuvers. The facilities are equipped with their own offices, quarters, mess halls and sick bay.

Salt water, for sanitation purposes, is pumped from Bahia Tapon to a 325,000-gallon open reservoir. Fresh water for machinery, cooking and personal needs is piped into the camp from a partially deserted Naval Station three miles away. The water is stored in five tanks atop a mountain to the rear of the camp. The fresh water system (nine-million-gallon capacity) operates on the gravitational flow principle.

The detachment headquarters, mess hall, theater, sick bay, barracks, officers' quarters and recreational facilities—consisting of the staff club, enlisted club, swimming pool and theater—are situated in an area comparable to one square city block. The barber shop, Exchange, post office and beer garden are separated from the detachment area by an unsurfaced road. These facilities are used by troops engaged in training exercises, as well as by the detachment.

The outdoor movie consists of a canvas screen stretched between poles; terraced rows of seats; and a block house to protect the movie projector. The more ingenious personnel have scrounged scrap lumber, rags, springs, cushions and rope to construct their own portable, collapsible seats.

One of the biggest morale builders on the tiny island is the ham radio station. In June, 1960, an Eldico single side band hut was installed for the purpose of broadcasting personal telephone calls. Diesel generators supply elec-

## VIEQUES (cont.)



Members of "C" Company, 8th Engineer Battalion, spent almost seven months on the island, constructing a new drainage system and airstrip

trical power for the Eldico hut, which can be transported to various locations by helicopter.

In a period of about two months, 523 phone calls were radioed back to the States, in addition to more than 300 written messages. Most phone calls are limited to six minutes, but during emergencies, or when business is slow, the calls may be extended. The men are allowed one call every five days.

About 90 percent of the Vieques calls are handled by the ham radio station at Camp Lejeune. The "traffic" schedule begins at 0700 and ends at 2400, six days a week.

When brigades are training, the island radio averages 40 calls daily. It is sponsored by the Amateur Radio Program of the Second Marine Division Special Services.

Because of limited sick bay facilities, two corpsmen, TAD from Headquarters, 8th Engineer Battalion, take care of all minor complaints. Patients who require hospitalization are sent to the Naval Dispensary, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, or flown by helicopter to Rodriguez Army Hospital, San Juan.

Sanitation is another job handled by the medical personnel. They run



Cement blocks, made by the Engineers in their own plant, were used in construction



In order to save fresh water, salt water pumped to the camp was used by the men building the airstrip

chlorine checks and bacteria counts on fresh water, inspect mess halls, conduct extermination operations and regularly check local Isabel Segunda restaurants and bars.

Although brigade exercises are not conducted every month of the year at Vieques, activity there is year-round. Engineer battalions spend approximately six months on Vieques, building or rebuilding camp sites and facilities, changing land contours and improving conditions in general.

From January through August, "C" Company, 8th Engineer Battalion, was busy reconstructing a landing strip for large aircraft, building a new taxi strip and a 500-man HMR camp site for aviation elements. With 'dozers and other heavy equipment, they virtually knocked the top off a mountain which had been giving pilots trouble.

In 150 workdays, the company credited its records with more than 1000 company hours, or more than 50,000 man-hours. Work begins at 0700 and often continues until late evening or early morning. It is routine for the men to work a 10-hour day, six-day week.

Operating with more than 80 pieces of gear, including cranes, dump trucks, pay loaders, low beds, tractors, graders and large earth-moving machines, the company has relocated more than 70,-

000 cubic yards of earth. In addition, the men have poured more than 400 cubic yards of concrete since their operations commenced. During their off-duty hours, Marines built a retaining wall for the church at Isabel Segunda after learning that one was badly needed.

Food and supplies are received at Vieques via Roosevelt Roads. When supply ships dock at the Roads to unload their cargo, the requests for Vieques are also filled.

Vieques, despite its many attributes, is short on liberty. The nearest and "best" liberty town is Isabel Segunda. However, about three-quarters of the town is off limits. Living standards are low; the average per-capita for the 9000 residents is less than \$250 per year.

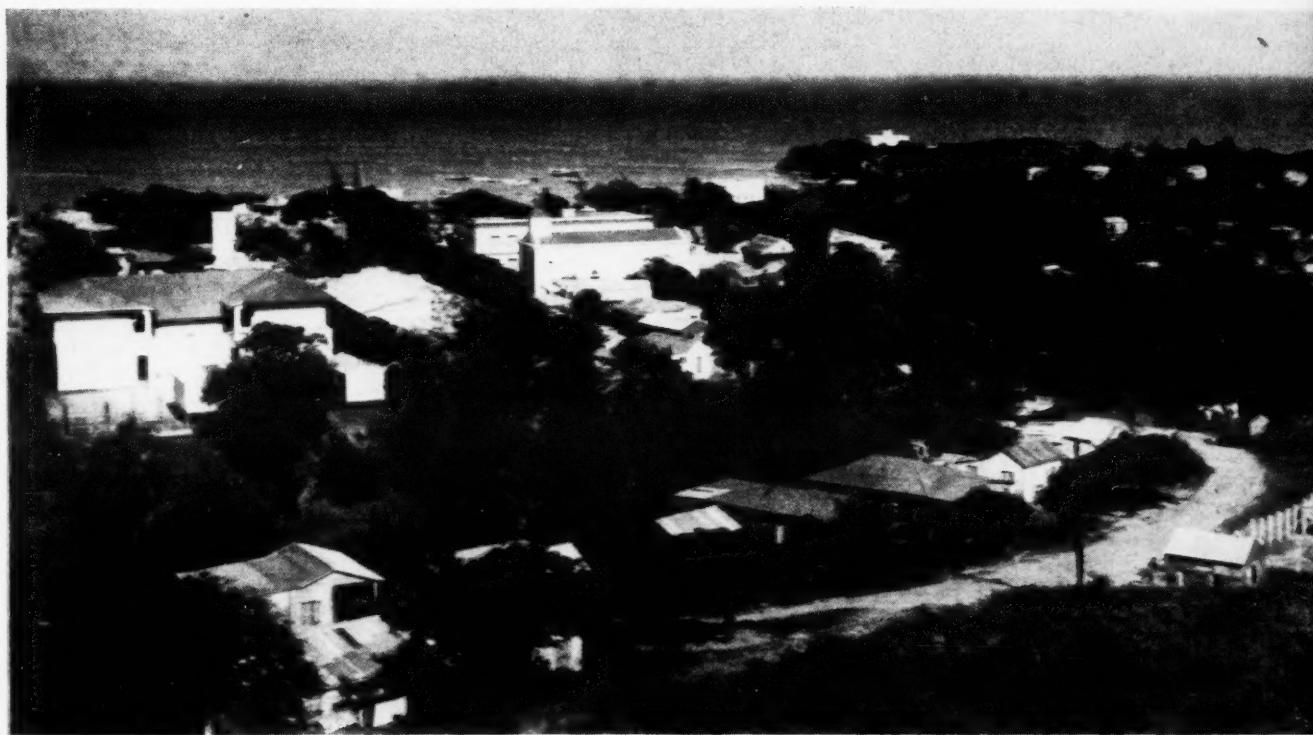
Although its history is obscure, Vieques was used in 1938 as an experimental training site. The terrain proved to be so acceptable that it was used again in '39, and it has continued as a major natural training area since.

Personnel serving their tour of duty on Vieques have a direct way of expressing their opinion of the island. "Some bases have fine liberty areas, excellent quarters, great theaters, huge stadiums, top-notch recreation programs and facilities for dependents . . . but we've got Vieques!"

END



Fresh water received at Garcia is pumped into a reservoir tank where chlorine is added. Once treated, it's sent to storage tanks



Vieques island's main liberty spot, Isabel Segunda, is a farming and fishing town. It also contains the

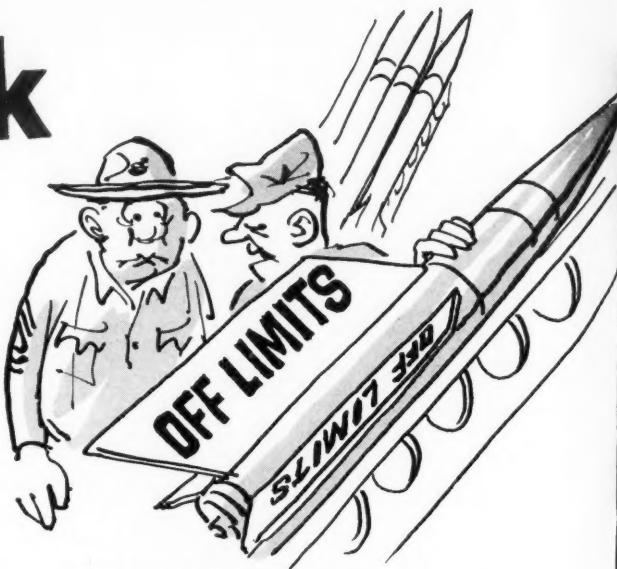
Official USMC Photo  
ferry dock for the "liberty" boat between Vieques and Puerto Rico, a distance of nearly nine miles

# Leatherneck Laffs

by  
GLENN ZWART

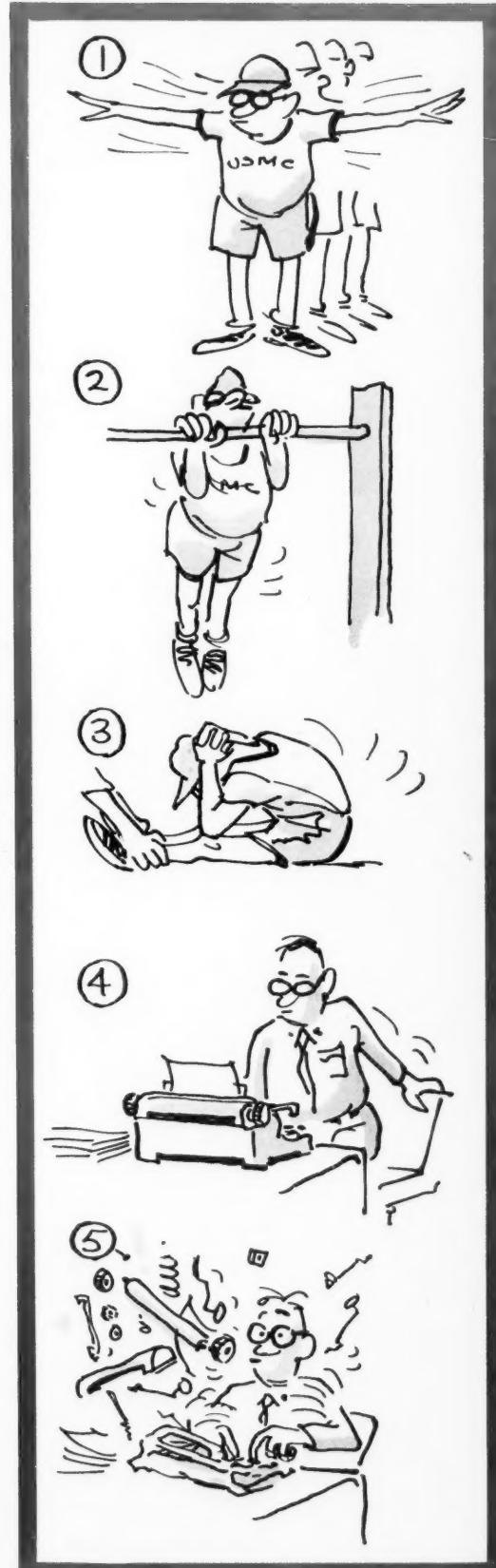
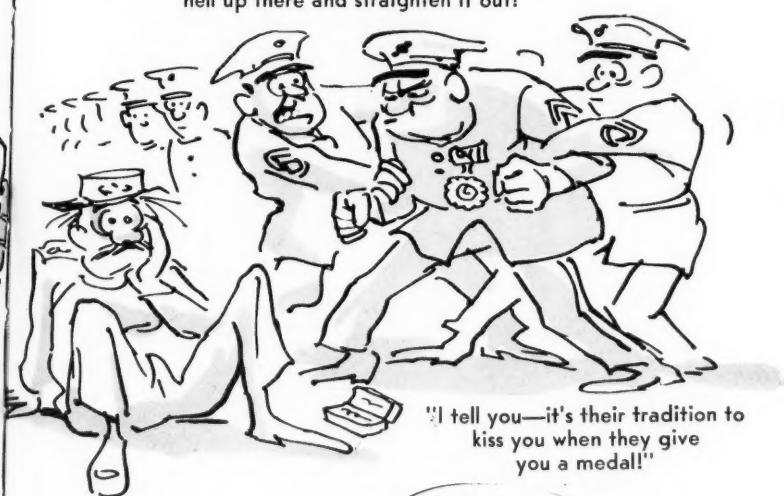


"Men, we've got to take that hill. It's too damp down here for my skivvies to dry!"



"While the big ones are hitting the target,  
this one lands in front of  
the nightclubs and bars!"







by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

# CAREER

**This Navy school concentrates on  
selling veterans, not recruits,  
on the merits of a service career**

**E**VERY FOUR weeks the Marine Corps sends students to one of the most unique schools in the military services. It is only three weeks in length, has an average class of 12 (10 Navy and two Marine Corps personnel), takes men from all occupational fields, is operated by the Navy and has not had a failure in the course.

Sound like a snap? Not really. Even though the actual curriculum is com-

paratively easy, the students attending the Navy Career Appraisal Team School, Bainbridge, Md., will attest to the fact that the school is a little on the difficult side.

Included in the school's requirements are 90 hours of classroom instruction, of which 28 hours are devoted to public speaking. Each graduate highly prizes his course in speaking, for after his graduation he will be called upon many times to give an oral presentation be-

fore a group of Marine personnel who are about to write "Finis" to their enlistment.

Part of the Service Schools Command, Bainbridge, the NAVCAT School is headed by Lieutenant Commander M. E. Stith, who is assisted by Navy instructors GMC Edwin E. Snyder and YNC Rayburn L. Berwick.

According to Chief Snyder, "Travel, adventure, promotions, land, sea and air are only a few of the hundreds of

tools a recruiter has available to him when he is trying to sell the benefits of his service to a young Iowa farmboy or a New Yorker.

"In either case, however, the recruiter must first get the youth interested enough to want the Corps and all that it stands for. Secondly, he has already got a goodly part of the battle fought when the young man enters his office, for the youth is already interested in the Marines or he wouldn't have come in the first place.

"Now what happens? First of all, the enlistment contract must be signed, the Oath of Enlistment administered, a tour at boot camp, ITR or an aviation school, his tour at a major base, and then, the completion of his initial enlistment.

"Maybe it was a three-year tour, and maybe it was four, but in either event, when the time is looked back upon, it was not too long.

"Here comes the next big step of our youth's life. What should he do now . . . accept a discharge and once again become a young civilian, or do as many before him have done—reenlist?

"Well, not too many years ago, four to be exact, the young man more or less

had to make up his own mind as to whether or not he was going to 'ship.' His only source of information was his enlisted buddies who in reality knew little more than our hero, or he could consult his superiors if the time permitted.

"Chances are, the youth left the Corps, possibly because he didn't know enough about the benefits to see how great his rewards could be. Often he had to admit that he had made a mistake after accepting his discharge, but who was really to blame, the man with a lot of unanswered questions, the recruiter who couldn't furnish all the answers or the command which couldn't take time to educate the person?"

Actually, the command was more to blame than anyone else. Realizing this, Headquarters Marine Corps made it a special project to study ways and means of retaining these persons, many of them highly trained, senior NCOs and junior staff NCOs.

During the course of study it was discovered that the Navy had previously had such a problem, but that they had come up with a winning solution. This solution was the NAVCAT School.

In August, 1953, COMSUBRON-7, stationed in Hawaii, decided to conduct a survey to determine the reluctances of enlisted men to make a career of the service, and to determine possible remedies to alleviate these problems.

During their survey many of the objections uncovered were minor and quickly remedied, but the majority of personnel did not have a clear picture of what they could receive through a career.

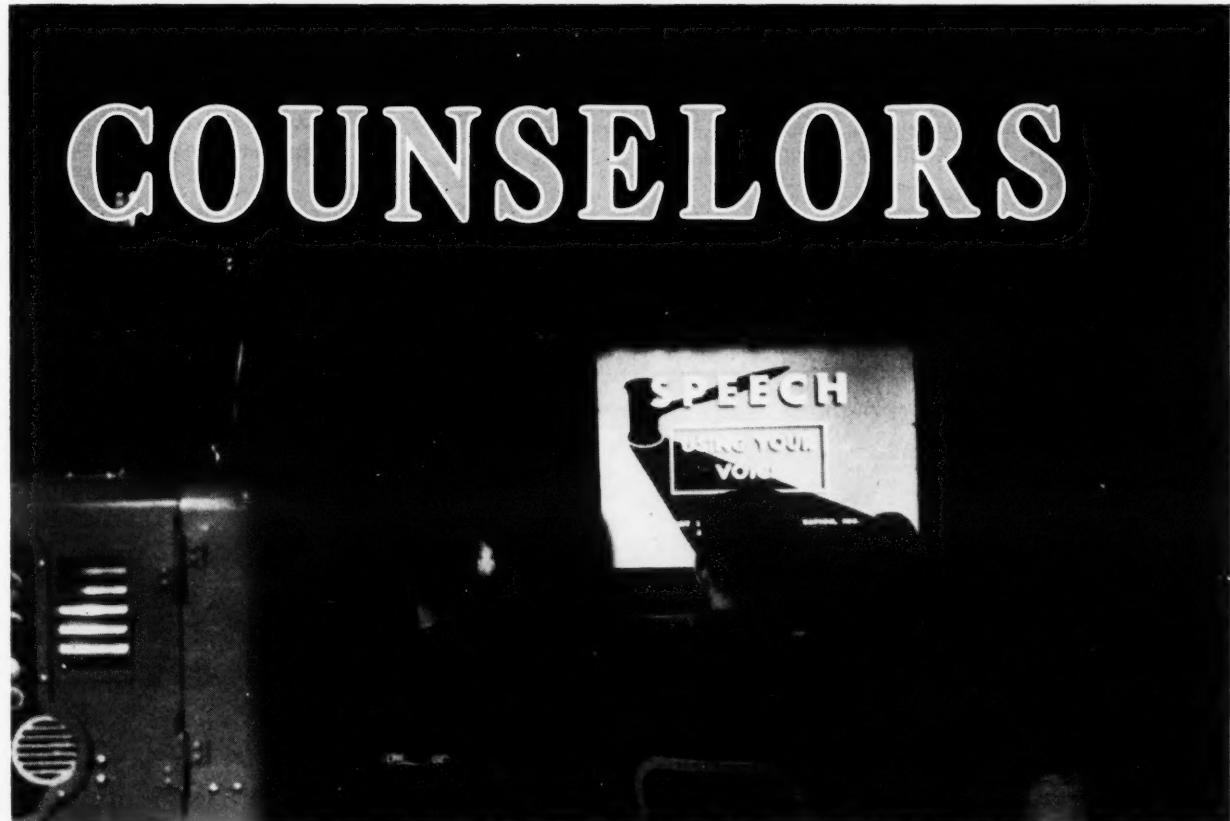
Because of these misconceptions, the Navy, in December, 1954, opened the Appraisal Team School, Pearl Harbor, T.H., to train selected petty officers in presenting the advantages and benefits to men nearing the completion of their enlistments.

Classes in this infant seat of learning were two weeks in duration, and new classes commenced every third week.

Designed to inform personnel about dependents protection, pay, allowances, veterans benefits, social security, new legislative subjects and general information regarding a military career versus a civilian career.

Also unique is the school's mission, "Assist the Commanding Officer, first in the career retention of select enlisted

**TURN PAGE**



Movies on voice, public speaking and diction are used extensively during the school. Often, a student

will see the errors he is making and correct them himself before he's scheduled to give another speech

## COUNSELORS (cont.)

men by means of career appraisal techniques, and secondly, in the promotion of pro-career atmospheres."

In May, 1956, the NAVCAT School was opened at Bainbridge to Naval personnel only, and saw its first graduation on June 30 of that same year. Marines attended their first class in August, 1956, and since that time have graduated 104 men.

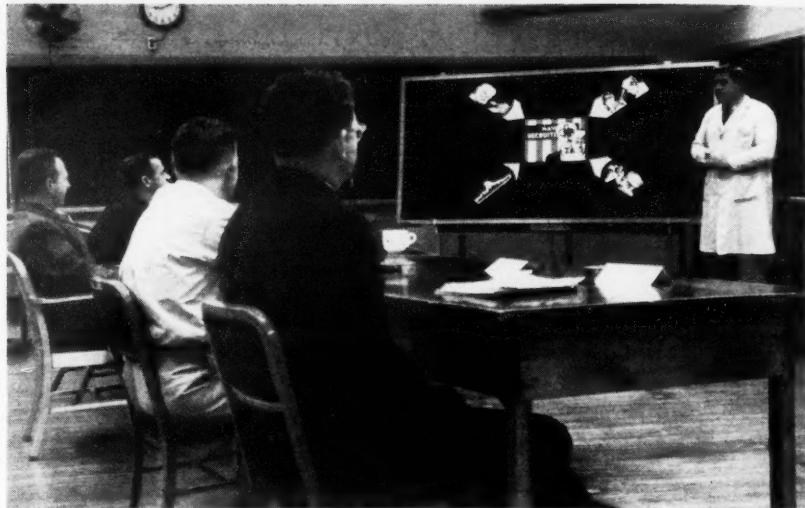
Since the initial Marine student input most of the personnel have been senior staff NCOs, and have largely been DIs, clerks, infantry personnel, tankers, air wing staff and first sergeants.

They have also come from every major Marine Corps base in the United States.

Utilizing hundreds of booklets and pamphlets, Marine Career advisory personnel can, in a matter of minutes, show any inquirer what he may want to know about career benefits. In addition, the Career Advisor can demonstrate, through use of the flak board, the "picture of a career."

A flak board, about four feet in height and six feet in length, is covered with black felt. It is used as a base for numerous sand-backed illustrations referred to as cards, which when properly placed on the board, will highlight lectures and speeches.

There are approximately 71 cards which are used to make a complete flak board demonstration. These cards repre-



Nearly 50 percent of the students' course of instruction is devoted to classroom lectures. GMC Edwin E. Snyder is one of the instructors

resent everything from allowances to taxes.

In addition to the flak board and cards, and the multitudes of pamphlets, students are introduced to opaque projectors, charts, training films, handouts, Marine Corps Orders, Bureau of Personnel instructions, Veterans Administration booklets, Armed Forces Almanacs, Department of Labor Information materials and editions of the *Army-Navy Times* "Out to Pasture."

"Our curriculum," according to Chief Snyder, "covers a multitude of things. We don't train any experts, but we do train the men on such things as, where to find the information, and how to present it with the most effect."

"In the course itself, we equip individuals to talk to any personnel, civilian, dependent and military—be he in an officer or enlisted status."

"Our ultimate goal is to inform so that the trained and qualified personnel can be retained by the service."



ADI Henry P. Hofsteter's "scene" lecture was graded by his instructor and fellow students as part

of a classroom project. Emphasis is placed upon the speaker's delivery and knowledge of his subject



YNC Berwick, instructor, is a strong believer in training aids



SSgt William S. Shannon, Jr., who graduated recently, used a flak board and cards to portray the benefits of a Marine Corps career



Chief Snyder graded Shannon during one of his presentations

The presentation breakdowns are what the students will give their audiences when they return to their parent organizations.

Meeting in one of two large classrooms, students, during the self-participation phase are given ideas to think and concentrate on. When the instructor feels enough time has lapsed, he will call upon one of the students at random to give an impromptu delivery.

This has proved quite effective in teaching each man how to make an immediate reply, but more important, it teaches him to make only correct and complete replies.

Because of the variances between Navy and Marine Corps programs, the Navy is attempting to get a Marine instructor for the school. In addition, current plans foresee an influx of the number of Marine personnel attending the school.

Upon graduation, Marine students are ordered back to their parent organization. Once there, they can be of great service to all personnel. Many of the grads have commenced publica-

tion of a regular informal bulletin describing new plans and policies which concern the service personnel.

Another part of the bulletin is a chart of unit reenlistments. This chart carries the figures on the number of men who had received the prescribed presentation, unit they were attached to, and the percentage of persons contacted who reenlisted.

Although the course is demanding in both the classroom and evening study, most students are able to enjoy a free evening or two in a liberty status.

Standard base liberty and recreation facilities include a huge gym where the men can participate in basketball, volleyball, badminton, or weight lifting.

Within walking distance is the center's swimming pool for cool relaxation, and the CPO for friendly get-togethers.

According to Chief Burwick, "If we know that we have been the indirect result of causing a half-dozen reenlistments a year, the school has well been worth the time and effort put into it."

END

Wellington's railroad station no longer echoes the excitement of a division of Marines on liberty



by Robert C. Hayes

(Photos by the author)

# RETURN TO THE ISLANDS

W E

The Red Cross' lively "Cecil Club" now houses Wellington's Health Department



**M**ENTION Wellington, N.Z., and thousands of Marines and former Marines will insist that "it's the best damned liberty town in the world."

Many World War II veterans still look upon Wellington as a sort of "foster home," while the New Zealand residents who showered them with hospitality continue to regard the Marines as "foster sons." Hundreds of Marines married New Zealand girls. Many have gone back to live there. And uncounted numbers still correspond regularly with the hosts and friends they met during the war.

Elements of the First Marine Division arrived in Wellington nearly three months before Guadalcanal. The Second Marine Division called it "home" for eight months between the securing of Guadalcanal and their Tarawa invasion, while other thousands of flight-

fatigued pilots and air crews enjoyed "rest and recreation" tours in its hospitable environment.

In 1951, the New Zealand-American Association paid tribute to the U.S. Marines with a large monument which stands today on Wellington's waterfront where troopships disembarked, then reembarked Marine landing forces.

The monument's bronze inscription reads, "The United States Marine Corps Arrived at this Quay in May, 1942, and Left from Here to Serve in the Pacific Theater of War." On a companion plaque, surrounding replicas of the Marine Corps emblem and their division patch, the Second Marine Division Association replied, "To the People of New Zealand: If You Ever Need a Friend, You Have One."

One can get a ready argument over whether Wellington or Melbourne, Australia, was the better World War II

liberty town. It depends upon where one was stationed. One reason so many Marines may have taken to Wellington is because it is situated on a series of hills whose green slopes overlook Oriental Bay, somewhat like San Francisco. The rolling terrain and steep canyons of its countryside are reminiscent of Camp Pendleton and Southern California.

One of Wellington's most popular recreation spots, then as now, is the sandy swimming beach at Oriental Bay, only a few blocks from downtown, where girls and their escorts swim and sunbathe on balmy days, or stroll along the soft sands in the "down under" moonlight. The Navy's boat pool has been replaced by a yacht basin with scores of pleasure craft, but surf-casting from the beach still yields rewarding catches.

Downtown, the Red Cross "Cecil

**TURN PAGE**

# L I N G T O N



The Windsor Hotel, which served as headquarters for the Second Division, is now an office building



A monument commemorates the friendship between the Marines and New Zealanders



Mrs. Joseph Jameson posed in front of her Masterton home which she and her husband threw open to Marines during World War II

## WELLINGTON (cont.)

Club," where one could dance or get hot coffee and doughnuts before catching the 0001 narrow-gauge train back to camp, houses part of the city's health department. The Allied Service Club on Manners St. is now a sub-post office. The Windsor Hotel, whose lights blazed into the long night as Second Marine Division officers planned the Tarawa campaign, has been converted to an office building. The streets are still dotted with popular "milk bars," recalling the days when troops, newly arrived from jungle fighting and pack rations, almost drank them dry the first week. The suburban Rongotai fighter strip has been rebuilt into a modern commercial airport.

Lieutenant Colonel David M. Shoup, then Division G-3, forsook the comforts of the Windsor Hotel to live "with the troops" at McKay's Crossing Camp. Wellington newspapers took note of General Shoup as one of the city's favorite "foster sons" when President Eisenhower nominated him last Fall to be Commandant of the Marine Corps. Lt-Col Shoup was only a few days out of Wellington, en route to Tarawa, when he was spot-promoted to full colonel and given command of the Second Marines for the invasion.

New Zealand is one of the world's largest mutton and wool producers, so it is not hard to realize that in the post-war years vast sheep ranges have overrun the areas around Camp Russell, McKay's Crossing and Paekakariki, where the Second, Sixth and Eighth Marines were encamped, the Tenth Ma-

rines' artillery range at Pahautanui, and special troops' training grounds at Titahi Bay. (Many New Zealand names are taken from the mellifluous Maori tongue and are as commonplace to New Zealanders as Ticonderoga and Walla Walla are to Americans.)

A day's motor trip through the rolling countryside north of Wellington discloses interesting changes and developments which have occurred in the last 16 years. Silverstream Hospital north of Lower Hutt, where Artie Shaw's orchestra played and Eleanor Roosevelt paid a visit to convalescing Marines, has become a home for aged persons. Ranchers exhibit prize beef and sheep at Solway Show Grounds near Masterton with much the same pride that Navy medics fattened up wounded and malaria-ridden Marines there, before shipping them back to the States.

Many veterans will remember with gratitude the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jameson who threw open their large Masterton home and estate-like grounds to visiting Marines. The Jamesons are as gracious and hospitable as ever, and their tennis courts are as inviting as during the war.

The Royal New Zealand Army stores surplus equipment in the otherwise-abandoned barracks at the Featherston prisoner-of-war camp which Marine security forces operated. The two- and four-man New Zealand huts in which Japanese prisoners slept have been sold for salvage.

New Zealanders love their horse racing, so it is only natural that the Trentham Race Course, where some 200 Marines at a time studied communications and other military subjects under



The Allied Service Club, once one of the jumpin'est jive spots in the South Pacific, is now the home of the Manners St. Post Office

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New Zealand Army tutelage, is again a thoroughbred showground. Barracks opposite the track have been turned into an "immigration hostel" where up to 2000 European immigrants, newly arrived by ship, are housed until they can find jobs and homes. New Zealand pays their fares from Europe if they stay and work for two years.

The welcome and affection engendered in World War II carries over to the reception accorded members of the American Embassy's five-man Marine security guard in Wellington, headed by GySgt William G. Chapman. The Hon. Francis Russell is American ambassador. Chapman's last Stateside duty was at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro. Under his leadership, the Marine Corps Birthday on 10 November has become an established Wellington tradition. As many as 276 guests, mostly New Zealanders, have attended the Birthday Ball and dinner. **END**



A sheepherder chatted with former Marine Thomas Glynn (L) and GySgt Chapman (R) near the Tenth Marines' old Camp Pahautanui



▲ Closed gates now bar the entrance to Solway Show Grounds near Masterton where wounded Marines convalesced during World War II

The flat land that made the area around Pahautanui ideal as a camp site for the Tenth Marines' artillery, is now devoted to sheep grazing





# TINY KILL

by James Guilford

**M**SGT MICHAEL KELLY pushed the hood of his parka back and squinted across the candle-lit hut at his unhappy squad. "How," he said in disgust, "did we ever get into this mess?"

"It's not so bad," said Cpl Peppi Sorentino pleasantly. "At least, it's warmer in here . . . I'd hate to be cold on Christmas Eve. . . ."

GySgt Chuck Dunham carefully unwrapped a cigar. "Peppi," he said, "where do you get all your cheerfulness? There's fifty padded Commies sittin' out there on all sides of us, blowin' their garlic breaths down our necks, an' you're happy because you're warm! An' then, you got the guts to remind us it's Christmas."

"A case of beer we were promised

for only one prisoner," said Peppi.

"Shuddup," said Kelly gloomily. "We all volunteered for this patrol. 'Something to do on Christmas Eve,' Captain Bradshaw said. 'Let's go walk in the pretty snow,' we said. And here we are in a mud hut with two open windows and a splintered, creaking door. . . ."

"And no prisoner," said SSgt Pete Jordan, standing by on one of the win-

**TURN PAGE**

## TINY KIM (cont.)

dows. "We gotta get us a prisoner. . . ."

"We gotta get us out of here alive," said Kelly. "To hell with a prisoner; we'll get one later."

"Let's shoot our way out right now!" said Peppi.

"That'll come soon enough," said Kelly. "Right now we gotta figure what to do if they decide to ramrod that door. . . ."

"Or throw a potato masher through one of these windows. . . ."

"Let's get 'em closed up," said Kelly.

An old table was propped against one; a bench was jammed into the other; space, however, remained for the barrels of deadly BARs.

"Somehow," said Cpl Peppi Soren-tino, "it doesn't seem like Christmas. I remember, at home we used to. . . ."

Peppi was interrupted by a blast from a burp gun as PFC Willie Miller eased the door open a fraction of an inch.

"What in hell are you doing?" Kelly roared.

"I figured I might sneak out and get us a prisoner if it was dark enough."

"We got candles lit, stupid," said Jordan. "That crack in the door lit up like a sign. . . ."

"I remember, at home," Peppi said again, "on Christmas Eve, at exactly midnight, we used to open the door for a couple of minutes. . . ."

"What for?" asked Kelly.

"To let the Christmas spirit in, that's what for," said Peppi.

"That sounds like a nice idea," said PFC Miller. "What time is it?"

"Five to twelve," said Peppi.

"Let's blow out the candles and open the door at midnight and let the Christmas spirit in," said Willie Miller.

"Let's cook up a pot of Kimchi and ask the Commies in," snarled Kelly. "You guys off your rockers?"

"What could happen?" said Peppi. "So the Reds throw in a grenade, we throw it out again and maybe kill a couple of them. Maybe they blast away; we clobber 'em from the windows. . . ."

"No," said Kelly.

"You got no sentiment," said Peppi.

"It's a real nice idea," said Willie Miller.

"You know, Kelly," said Jordan, thoughtfully. "They ain't gonna rush us 'til they're ready, anyhow. I don't know what they're waitin' for, but maybe Peppi's right; maybe we should throw open the door and see what happens."

"I'll guarantee you it won't be peace on earth, good will toward men," Kelly said.

"You're looking at this all wrong," Peppi wailed. "We let the spirit of Christmas. . . . His words were cut short by a few shots which ricocheted off the stool in the window. ". . . in. It's an old custom, a tradition. . . ."

"So is living," said Kelly dryly. "But, maybe Jordan's right. Maybe we got nothing to lose. We'll take a vote."

There were eight men in the hut. Six voted to open the door. Kelly looked at his watch and frowned. Two minutes to twelve.

For a minute there was silence as the men mulled over, in their minds, the possibilities. Then, Gunny Dunham broke the silence.

"Maybe we should lay down a covering fire for the spirit of Christmas. A BAR at each window. . . ."

"Yeah," Jordan said. "We might draw some fire and pick off a few eggheads."

"Fifteen seconds," someone said.

"Who's gonna open the door?"

"Me," said Peppi.

"Get those BARs in the windows," said Kelly.

"Tell me when," said Peppi.

The seconds ticked off. Willie Miller said, "Now!" Peppi threw open the door; Jordan and Dunham blasted the edge of the clearing. It was an auspicious Christmas Eve celebration.

"Sounds more like the Fourth of July," said Kelly from somewhere in the blacked-out hut.

Infuriated by the effrontery of the Marines, the Reds returned the fire. Jordan and Dunham ducked as blasts from the burp guns shook the table and stool. More fire from the BARs. More burns from the underbrush.

"That'll do," shouted Kelly. "You're wasting ammo. Let's get that door closed. . . ."

Peppi started for the door, stumbled over something on the floor and slammed into the bulkhead. Willie Miller closed the door and dropped the rusted latch. Kelly lit a candle.

"What the hell is this?" he asked, poking at a bundle of rags huddling against the corner of the hut.

"It's a kid!" Peppi said as Kelly's candle lit up the frightened features of a Korean waif.

"Well," Gunny Dunham said, "there's your Christmas spirit, all wrapped up like a present."

"How in hell did you get in here?" Kelly rasped.

"Hold it," Jordan said. "You'll scare the kid. Let me talk to him." Kelly shrugged and walked away. "Where'd you come from, boy?" No answer. "You know who we are?"

The boy smiled. "You 'merican Marine. 'Merican Marine good Joe."

"Hey, the kid's all right. He knows us," said Peppi.

"He's probably carrying a bomb," said Kelly.

"Where'd you come from?"

"Kim in mission when soldier come. Kim hide. Soldier go away. Kim come down hill. See hut. Wait under window for door to open. Kim crawl in."

"You coulda got killed!"

"Kim not afraid."

"The kid's got guts, too," Willie Miller said. "You got papasan, mama-san?"

A wistful look came into the boy's eyes. "All killed," he said simply.

For a moment there was an awkward silence, then Peppi chuckled. "Don't worry, kid. From now on, you got eight new papasans. How do you like that?"

The boy smiled. "Kim like." He looked around the dimly lit room. "All papasans?" he asked.

"All papasans," Peppi said positively. "You hungry, kid?" No answer. "Eat? Chow?" Peppi rubbed his belly. "Hungry. . . ."

Kim rubbed his belly and nodded. "Kim eat," he said, then added, "Kim cold. . . ."

Willie Miller stripped off his parka and gave Kim the jacket he was wearing underneath. Gunny Dunham broke open a can of rations and dug a spoon into it. "Here, kid," he said. "Chow."

"Wish I hadda camera," said Jordan as the men sat huddled around the candles on the floor watching the boy, in a jacket ten sizes too large, gulping down the can of rations.

"Spirit of Christmas!" said Kelly. "You weren't satisfied with bein' bottled up by fifty gooks; you had to open the door and let in a kid. Now, how we gonna get out of here, without getting him killed, or leaving him?"

"Cheer up," said Peppi. "It's Christmas, an' we got a real live orphan. What more do you want?"

"I want to get us out of here in one piece," said Kelly.

"We'll make it," Peppi said. "The gooks are out there tellin' each other sea stories. They don't want to get killed any more'n we do. In the meantime, let's have a Christmas party."

"A what?" Kelly shouted.

"A Christmas party. We'll tell the kid about Christmas an' Santy Claus an' we'll give him presents. Then we'll sing carols. . . ."

"Peppi," Kelly said, "when I get you back to the line I'm gonna get you a psycho discharge."

"All right, you guys," Peppi said. "Dump your pockets. Let's see what we got for the kid."

It is always surprising to find what a group of men will carry around with them. Willie Miller had a tiny stuffed

alligator in his parka pocket. "I picked it up in Japan," he said. Gunny Dunham had a small mirror. "Somebody said it was good for signaling," he mumbled, "but every time I was in trouble it was dark or cloudy."

SSgt Pete Jordan had a pocket knife with two broken blades. "Useless," he said, "but I never got around to buying a new one."

Peppi produced a harmonica. "It plays on both ends but the middle is kinda shot," he said. Kelly surrendered a tarnished Chinese token. "It was gonna be a luck piece," he said grudgingly, "but the shape we're in now, maybe I'd be better off without it."

Bars of chocolate, an extra pair of gloves, a pair of socks, a pencil, and a scarf appeared. "Hide 'em," Peppi said, "until I tell the kid about Santa Claus. . . ."

"I'll go 'round the corner and rent a suit from the costumer," Kelly said.

Peppi ignored him. He found a stool and called the boy. "Sit down, kid," he said. "I'm gonna tell you about the old guy with the whiskers. . . ." Kim sat down and, with typical Oriental stoicism and a blank look on his face, he prepared to listen.

"It's like this," Peppi began. "In the States, all the kids know there's a guy called Santa Claus. On Christmas Eve, after they go to bed, he brings them presents. He comes down the chimney . . . you know, where fire is . . . and puts candy and stuff in their stockings. And he brings a great big tree into their house . . . and trims it up with lights and shiny decorations. . . ."

Suddenly Peppi stopped. He looked up into the faces of the men. They had been intent on what he was saying. Kim, too, had been listening, but Peppi

realized that his real audience had been a small group of Marines trapped in a hut.

After a pause, Gunny Dunham said, "You ain't gettin' through to him."

"Anybody know the 'Night Before Christmas?'" Peppi asked.

"Sure," Willie Miller said. "It goes like this: 'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house, not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse. . . ."

Willie knew the whole thing. Here and there he improvised, but he made it to the end of the poem. When he had finished there was an embarrassed quiet, strange atmosphere—like giants discovered playing with toys.

"Break out the presents," shouted Peppi, somewhat too loudly.

Kim was deluged. There was no fancy papers, no ribbons, no glistening seals. Just a few odds and ends that men carry around with them. But to Kim, they were an avalanche of blessings from Heaven. He stared at them, fondled them, held them up, and beamed with pride. Then, tears filled his eyes.

"Kim have no present for new papasans," he said. "You take back."

Well, Peppi did a good selling job on the old bromide that it's better to give than to receive, and Kim seemed satisfied. He crawled into a corner with his treasures and fell asleep.

"Merry Christmas," Peppi said. "Who's gonna take the watches?"

"Gunny and Jordan will stand by for an hour, then Peppi and Willie will take over," Kelly said.

Half an hour later, all hell broke loose. Talk about your bugle charges! The Commies were suddenly in rare form. They tried, a dozen at a time, to

charge the door. Each time they were cut down and driven back by fire from the windows of the hut. But it was a frustrating situation. Eight-man fire power, with only four men on the line—two on each window.

"They'll make it to the door, soon," Peppi shouted. "Then they'll be out of range."

"Open the door," Kelly growled. "We'll have to keep it covered and fire through it. It's our only chance!"

The open door seemed to spark the goonies into a frenzy. They charged with blasting bugles and burp guns, only to be cut down again and again. The Marines had put out their candles and were working under cover of darkness, but the clouds had lifted and a full December moon illuminated every movement of the Reds. Even in the moonlight, the snow in front of the hut was red with Commie blood.

"Peace on earth," said Gunny Dunham. "Gimme a couple more clips of ammo."

"Where's the kid?" shouted Peppi.

"Who knows?" said Jordan, blasting away through the doorway at the fanatics.

The fray died down to sporadic firing as the Reds withdrew to regroup. Kelly checked the ammo supply. Low.

"We can stand one more charge," he said. "Then we use bayonets and knives."

The charge came two hours later, but a heavy fire from the flanks cut down the Reds before they could reach the hut. It lasted less than a minute. Then through the deadly stillness came a few shrill notes on a tinny harmonica.

"The kid's out there!" Peppi said.

But it wasn't the kid. It was Capt Julius Bradshaw. "Nice night for a walk in the pretty snow," he said as he came stomping into the hut. "Everybody all right?"

"We ain't got no prisoner," said SSgt Pete Jordan.

"Where'd you get that?" asked Kelly, indicating the harmonica in the captain's hand.

"We picked up a kid on the line, playing the thing like his heart would break if he didn't. He was carrying as much junk as a peddler. I knew the harmonica was Peppi's. He said you were pinned down out here by about three hundred gooks. Where the hell are they?"

Back at the CP, Kim sat in a tent by a warm stove. "Here's your harmonica," Peppi said. "But why did you tell the captain there were 300 gooks out there?"

"Kim have no present for new papasans. Kim tell lie, Kim bring papasans big present. Kim bring whole damn Marine army, help papasans. . . ." END





Official USMC Photo

Men of "C" Co., Seventh Marines, herded prisoners to the rear as tanks moved southward from Koto-ri

When Lynn Montross and Norman Hicks decided to write an article about the Inchon-Seoul and Chosin Reservoir campaigns, ten years later, they mailed out questionnaires to Marine veterans who had participated, asking for comments on their most memorable experiences and impressions. The replies received by the authors form the basis for the article on the following pages.

ing call to Gen MacArthur on the Monday afternoon of 10 July. The two veterans swapped memories of the days of 1943 when the Army general had control of the First Marine Division during the Cape Gloucester operation.

When Shepherd took his leave, MacArthur escorted him to the door of his office. As they passed a map of Korea, he placed his forefinger on Inchon. And, as Shepherd recalls, the following conversation took place.

"If I had the entire First Marine Division under my command again," said MacArthur, "I would land here in rear of the North Korean forces, cut their lines of communication to the south and recapture Seoul, thereby restoring the political and military situation in South Korea."

Without hesitation, Shepherd replied, "Why don't you ask for them?"

Both men knew that four days previously the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade had been activated for service in Korea. Composed of the Fifth Marines, reinforced, but minus third companies of battalions, it was commanded by Brigadier General Edward A. Craig. Attached were three fighter squadrons

of MAG-33 under Brigadier General Thomas H. Cushman.

MacArthur wanted the remainder of the First Marine Division. The Marine general explained that it was part of his FMFPac command, but that he couldn't order it to Korea without the concurrence of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"It seems to me," Shepherd said, "that the situation is urgent enough to warrant your making an immediate request to the Joint Chiefs."

MacArthur agreed. And that evening he sent his first dispatch requesting that the First Marine Division be assigned to his command. Although it was disapproved, as was a second one, a third request gained the consent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. By that time MacArthur had decided in his own mind on the amphibious assault landing that was to take place at Inchon on 15 September 1950, with the First Marine Division as a landing force.

"The Division would doubtless have been employed in Korea sooner or later," reminisced General Shepherd, looking back on events of 10 years ago.

**O**NE MARINE, and one only, was there when the mounting out of the First Marine Division to Korea was only a gleam in the eye of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. That Marine is General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC (Ret.), former Commandant, now living in retirement at his Virginia country home. He remembers, word for word, a conversation that was to reshape the lives of thousands of Marines.

As commanding general of FMFPac, he was ordered to Korea shortly after the Communist aggression of 25 June 1950, to report on the situation to Admiral Arthur D. Radford. Having finished his mission, he paid his part-

# THEY WERE THERE

## PART ONE

by Lynn Montross

and

Norman W. Hicks

### Former Pacific jungle-fighters found two new elements in Korea: mile-high mountains and zero temperatures

"But I have always been convinced that it would not have been used as effectively if Gen MacArthur hadn't made up his mind so firmly on that Monday afternoon in July, 1950."

The Brigade, of course, was first to see action. Five days after landing at Pusan on 2 August, Gen Craig's men were beginning a week-long battle in hundred-degree heat. This Marine veteran, now living in retirement near San Diego, has had enough babies named after him by Marines during the past 10 years to form a platoon. He was a general in shirtsleeves on 7 August 1950, the eighth anniversary of the Guadalcanal landings, when the Brigade moved up to the line of departure. A message was read from the Commandant, which said in part:

**"THE PROUD BATTLE STREAMERS OF OUR CORPS GO WITH YOU INTO COMBAT X THE PRIDE AND HONOR OF MANY GENERATIONS OF MARINES IS ENTRUSTED TO YOU TODAY."**

American pride had taken a humiliating beating that Summer. Not only had the Communist brushed aside Republic of Korea resistance; they had

also pushed around the out-numbered U. S. Army occupation troops sent from Japan. And now they were making an end run through South Korea in an effort to capture the port of Pusan. This would cut off escape for the United Nations troops defending the small corridor of Korea left to them, known as the Pusan Perimeter.

There ensued for the Marines a topsy-turvy battle in which anything could happen. At one time Gen Craig was commanding Marine forces 25 miles apart, having sent one of his three infantry battalions far to the rear to block an enemy infiltration. He couldn't be in two places at once, of course. But he came near to it, for his Marines had brought into action the first combat helicopters of history. And with a "chopper" as his steed, the Brigade commander was able to keep a fluid situation well in hand.

Two roads led to Chinju, the objective. U. S. Army forces followed the shorter one while the Marines took the winding seaside route. It is now history that the Korean Reds were stopped cold in their bid for Pusan and rocked back on their heels. LtGen Craig has

summed up the battle as "one of the most confusing in which Marines have ever participated, and one which tested their training and stamina to the limit as they hurled the enemy back 28 miles in four days, inflicting over 1900 casualties."

VMF-214 and VMF-323, the MAG-33 squadrons flying from the CVE carriers *Sicily* and *Badoeng Strait* respectively, supported the ground forces nobly, as did VMF(N)-513, based in Japan. Thanks to the observation of the nimble little OYs of VMO-6, TSgt Frank J. Lischeski was warned on 12 August of an approaching enemy platoon attack. This veteran NCO, at present living in retirement in San Diego, posted a squad to prepare a warm welcome. His men were instructed to wait until the Korean Reds came within 75 feet, then pour it into them. It would be hard to find a better example of Marine discipline and fire power. Of the 39 men in the enemy platoon, all were killed outright except the lieutenant in command, who died of wounds a few minutes later. Sgt Lischeski's comment was brief and to the point.



*Official USMC Photo*

'Copter pilot, Capt Victor Armstrong (L) completed the first night casualty evacuation in Korea in August, 1950. (Above left to right) LtGen L. C. Shepherd, BG Gen L. B. Puller and Col H. L. Litzenberg, met at a Seventh Marines CP in Korea, 1951

## THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

"They asked for it," he said.

The helicopter pilots of VMO-6 do not lack for memories of the first week of Marine fighting in Korea. Those were the days when the Sikorsky HO3S-1 had few instruments for night flying, and a pilot could only hope that the dark mass looming up ahead was a cloud and not a mountain. Risks did not stop rescue and evacuation flights, and Captain Victor A. Armstrong completed the first night casualty evacuation of history on 8 August 1950, when he flew back a wounded regimental surgeon and landed safely in an area marked by flares. LtCol Armstrong is now commanding officer of the helicopter experimental squadron at Quantico, HMX-1, and pilot of the helicopter flying President Eisenhower from the White House to his farm in Gettysburg.

The Marines were within sight of their objective, Chinju, when they were suddenly pulled out by orders of the U. S. Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, to which they were attached. This withdrawal was not to Gen Craig's taste. Before the Brigade sailed from San Diego, he had announced his military creed:

"It has been necessary for troops now fighting in Korea to pull back at times, but I am stating that no unit in this Brigade will retreat except on orders from a higher authority than the First

Marine Brigade. You will never receive an order to retreat from me."

As the Marines were soon to discover, they had been made into the mobile reserve of the Pusan Perimeter—firemen who could be summoned to put out a tactical blaze in any part of the line. Next they were called to the Nakdong Bulge, where the Korean Reds had crossed the Nakdong River and were threatening Taegu, a vital supply center.

Time after time the 2d Battalion of the Fifth Marines went up against Obong-ni Ridge, only to be hurled back by a hurricane of fire. Nicholas A. Canzona, who has built up the largest power-boat business in the Annapolis area since his retirement in 1956, will always remember the sacrifice made by one man in this fight which inspired a battalion. The time was 17 August 1950, and the place, the scarred slope of Obong-ni Ridge. The 1st Platoon of Company A, 1st Battalion, Fifth Marines, was cut to pieces on ground covered with the dead of the 2d Battalion. Next came the turn of Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Johnston's 2d Platoon. He got as far as the draw between Hills 117 and 143 when casualties brought his few remaining men to a standstill. Without hesitation, Johnston ordered them to take cover while he alone attempted to knock out the most troublesome machine gun nest with grenades.

"Nobody who saw that daring attempt will ever forget it," commented

Canzona, then a first lieutenant in the engineer battalion. "Tom Johnston was probably the smallest man in the Brigade, but he had the heart of a lion. This pint-sized giant climbed through a hail of bullets until, by a miracle, he reached the saddle north of Hill 143. He was almost near enough to launch his single-handed grenade assault when Communist bullets cut him down. It might be said that he gave his life in vain; I don't think so. I think he put fear into the hearts of Korean Red soldiers who had been inclined to look down upon American forces after their first easy victories over occupation troops from Japan. And I know that he inspired every Marine in the Brigade."

The Brigade had more fights in the Pusan Perimeter, but by this time the spotlight was on the remainder of the First Marine Division, due to land soon in Korea. Planning was in progress for an amphibious assault landing in the enemy's rear at Inchon on September 15, 1950. Meanwhile, the U. S. Army and ROK forces would drive northward from the Pusan Perimeter, and the Korean Reds would be caught between the two United Nations forces.

There were so many difficulties about the Inchon landing that a Navy officer summed it up as "a model of what to avoid in amphibious operations." High tides, tortuous channels and mud flats made it a nightmare for the planners, yet the First and Fifth Marines scored a brilliant victory by taking the enemy seaport with remarkably few casualties.



*Official USMC Photo*

The leaders of the Marines were MajGen Thomas, First Division CG; LtGen Shepherd, FMFPac CG; and Col Krulak, First Division CofS. For heroic actions on the "march to the sea", 1stLt Ernest Hargett (R) received the Bronze Star in 1951



The two men best qualified to speak of the Inchon landing were Admiral James H. Doyle and General O. P. Smith, commanding the Attack Force and Landing Force respectively.

"There were events and people, primarily people, who made profound impressions on me then, and those impressions persist with the passing years," commented the retired vice admiral, now an executive of a manufacturing firm in Texas. "I remember the magnificent performance of the untried and unrehearsed Navy boat crews in the hazardous landing at Inchon which set an inspiring example for future generations of men in the United States Navy. The courage and the precision of our Marines in their assault on Inchon, and their subsequent prompt capture of Seoul and the airfield against determined opposition added to the glorious traditions of the United States Marine Corps."

Gen Smith, retired and living in California, emphasized the superb cooperation between Navy and Marine amphibious specialists. "From the standpoint of the Landing Force," he recalled, "there were three principal ingredients in the striking success of the Inchon landing: the complete understanding and full cooperation between the Naval Attack Force and the Landing Force; the accumulated know-how of a considerable portion of the officers and noncommissioned officers; and a spirit that would not brook failure. With probably the shortest planning

period for any major amphibious operation in modern history, and without benefit of a rehearsal, but buttressed by years of joint endeavor, the Navy and Marine Corps achieved at Inchon a result that will go down in history as an unqualified success."

Adm Doyle also recalled a comment by Colonel Victor H. Krulak, now commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego. "The only thing remarkable about this landing," said the colonel, who was attached to MacArthur's staff at Inchon, "is that it was miraculous. Inchon proved that Guadalcanal was no accident. Both were cast in an atmosphere of extreme speed. Time was a vigorous antagonist. Both brought troops together from diverse sources and proved that the uniformity of Marine training is a treasure."

On 17 September, leaving the mopping up of Inchon to the 1st KMC Regiment, the Marines drove toward Seoul. The Fifth Marines took the northern route by way of Kimpo Airfield, and the First Marines advanced on a parallel southern route. (The Seventh Marines, which did not land until 21 September, was to be assigned its zone later.)

First Sergeant Marvin D. Harrelson is today a military instructor in the NROTC unit of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. When he recalls the push toward Seoul, his most vivid memory is of "Tank Killer" Monegan.

That was the name earned by 20-year-old PFC Walter C. Monegan, Jr., of Company F, First Marines, in which Harrelson served as sergeant and leader of a machine gun section. On 17 September, Monegan had shared in the concentration of fire that knocked out five Russian-built enemy T-34 tanks near Ascom City. The Korean Reds tried another counterattack at dawn on the 20th. Three T-34s and a column of infantry hit Lieutenant Colonel Allan Sutter's 2/1 in a dawn surprise. They met with a warm reception. A hurricane of Marine fire—rifles, machine guns, BARs, mortars, grenades—drove the Communist infantry to cover. The turn of the tanks came next.

"Monegan went after those tanks at spitting range!" said Harrelson. "We did our best to help him with covering fires as he killed the first one with his 3.5 rocket launcher at a range of 50 yards. When he went to work on his second, the Communists were throwing everything they had at him. In spite of his danger, Monegan took his time about aiming a rocket that made a roaring furnace out of No. 2. He tried for the third but its machine gun riddled him with bullets before it surrendered intact."

Monegan's valor was commemorated with a posthumous award of a Medal of Honor.

Captain Ernest L. De Fazio, who now commands a rifle company in the Third Marine Division, will never forget the night of 19 September when he swam



Official USMC

Upon entering Seoul, the 1stBn., First Marines, met with almost no opposition until they reached the

city's innocent-looking residential section. Here they found the entire enemy garrison dug in and waiting

### THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

across the Han River into the heart of an enemy position. As part of a 12-man reconnaissance patrol under the command of Captain Kenneth Houghton, De Fazio, then a company gunny, was assigned the duty of advance scout. Upon reaching the opposite shore, he and Corporal James Anderson (now captain) silently captured two enemy soldiers. The remainder of the patrol checked their assigned objectives without seeing or hearing any further sign of the enemy.

Capt Houghton signaled the remainder of the Reconnaissance Company to cross in amtracs. As soon as the engines roared into life, the entire hillside seemed to spew small arms fire. Before completing the crossing, heavy mortar fire caused the tractors to reverse course. Capt Houghton and his men attempted to swim to the nearest tractor, but he was stunned by the concussion of a near-by mortar burst. De Fazio was now in command and out of radio contact. The veteran NCO hid his patrol and swam upstream and waited until a cloud covered the moon before swimming silently back to the friendly shore.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Wray now is in the Plans Branch of the HQMC G-3 Division, but he has vivid memories of Company C of the First

Marines, which he commanded during the Inchon landing and for the next eight months. He will never forget the attack on Hill 85 near Yongdungpo on the 20th of September. The second and third platoons launched the third double envelopment of the day. Second Lieutenant Henry A. Comiskey, who bounded up the hill ahead of his platoon and single-handedly cleaned out a machine gun emplacement, lived to receive the Medal of Honor. Second Lieutenant John N. Guild, who led his platoon aggressively around the other side of the hill through a hail of bullets, charged almost to the top before he was riddled by a machine gun burst. "In spite of his mortal wound he continued to lead his platoon to the crest," said Wray, "and then he turned back and dropped at my feet. I called for a corpsman, but he tried to refuse, saying that he had wounded men who needed a corpsman more than he." Shortly thereafter the gallant young officer died.

Unlike the legendary Dutch Boy who saved Holland by putting his arm into a hole in the dike, Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Barrow (then captain), commanding Company A of the First Marines, spread his entire company over a dike in Yongdungpo. On the night of 21-22 September 1950, he accounted for five T-34 tanks and almost 300 enemy soldiers. Major Donald R. Jones, then a second lieutenant and leader of the

second platoon, has this fight etched on his memory.

Although attacking units on either flank had been stopped, Barrow's company kept advancing until it was in the heart of Yongdungpo, far ahead of friendly forces. "We were spread out all along the dike," said Jones, now stationed at Headquarters Marine Corps. "Five enemy tanks found our isolated position. They came so close along our lines that they could not depress their guns sufficiently to blast us from our foxholes. We were within speaking distance but not on speaking terms."

At dusk the T-34s made five passes along the company's positions. One tank was immediately knocked out by 3.5 inch rockets and the other four damaged during the later runs. Then, after dark, a large enemy infantry force attacked. After several hours they withdrew, leaving 275 North Korean corpses and 50 abandoned automatic weapons. The road to Seoul was open.

Marines of the 2d Battalion, Fifth Marines will long chuckle over the exploit of Sergeant James I. Higgins when he "liberated" an enemy locomotive during the battle for the northwest approaches of Seoul. Higgins is now a gunnery sergeant on recruiting duty in Macon, Ga.

During the attack he and a companion found an abandoned locomotive. The two Marines hadn't the slightest idea how to operate it, but



After Seoul fell, "C" Co., First Marines, pursued the retreating North Koreans. At top,



MajGen Smith gave North Korean flag to Gen Cates, CMC. Left is BGen Craig, ADC

Official USMC Photo

they managed. By firing up the boiler and opening or depressing all throttles and levers for dry runs, they gradually learned enough about the controls to make the engine reverse docilely down the track.

Stopping at the regimental CP, the "do-it-yourself" engineer was ordered to "get that thing out of here immediately!" Staff officers were alarmed by the clouds of black smoke belching from the stack; they anticipated momentarily the crash of enemy artillery fire. Not until Higgins had moved the ponderous machine back to a rear area service dump was he welcome in the regimental CP.

Jerrold E. Bender is a police officer in the city of Los Angeles. Ten years ago he was a young Marine sergeant, a tank commander, and he has some sharp memories of the fight for Seoul.

"The action at the railroad station in Seoul is the most memorable," Bender wrote. "The four tanks of our platoon were supporting a company of the First Marines, which had the railroad station and was receiving fire from a field gun up the street. After a conference with an infantry officer we moved our tanks in front of the station. The first tank came under fire and the .50 caliber machine gun on top was hit immediately. I moved my tank past so as to be able to fire at the enemy gun."

"After an exchange of fire, we planted a 90-mm. round in front of the

enemy gun and cleared off the crew. Their round had bounced off us without doing any great damage. I attended to my loader, who had passed out from the acrid fumes, and we moved into position to take on another enemy gun." Bender's tank then knocked out a Red AT gun with one round.

The four tanks of Bender's platoon took care of a number of enemy infantry targets and withdrew. During the night the enemy returned to many of the shelled buildings in the area, but the next day flame tanks came in and cleared them out for good. Just an ordinary mission for tanks, but they saved many an infantryman from becoming a victim of Red lead poisoning.

In June, 1960, Major Ernest C. Hargett was graduated from the University of Maryland. When asked about the most memorable action during his eight months as a platoon leader in the Division Reconnaissance Company, the former all-Marine football star recalled the fighting near Seoul.

On 22 September First Lieutenant Hargett's platoon was ordered to relieve Company A of the Fifth Marines on Hill 296. "Upon arriving we found between 40 and 60 dead North Koreans scattered about the crest," said Hargett. "Although the snipers were hot after us, my 30-man platoon remained on that hill for two days. It was like having a front seat at a preview of

hell. The Fifth Marines were attacking on our right and the Seventh Marines on our left. Artillery shells had set the city ablaze. As we watched the fighting for two days and nights, it was truly something to behold. Attack, counterattack; artillery, more artillery; mortars, more mortars; counterattack, defense, pursuit by fire, reorganize, dig in. They were truly Marines, for they knew how to fight, and they had the determination and guts to fight and win."

After the securing of Seoul came the pursuit. Colonel Homer L. Litzenberg led the Seventh Marines northward from the battered ROK capital, with Uijongbu as an objective. The remnants of three enemy infantry regiments were chewed up as the foot sloggers, supported by tanks, air, and artillery, pushed forward until they took the village on 3 October. Then, having finished their job, they listened to the World Series on the radio. Thus ended the Inchon-Seoul operation, which would have ended the war itself if the Chinese Reds hadn't intervened.

Today, Lieutenant General Litzenberg is retired and a busy member of a Washington investment firm. "Half of the officers and men of the Seventh Marines were Reservists," he commented, "and they earned their proud name, 'the Minute-men of 1950.' After a few days of combat, you couldn't have told a Reservist for a Regular. That's what Marine training does."

# POST OF THE CORPS

by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

Cpl Leroy T. Stark

**H**E TODAY, gone tomorrow" could well explain why some of the members of the Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, are a bit on the apprehensive side. Their station has been activated eight times and deactivated seventeen times since it was commissioned in 1943 as a U. S. Naval Operating Base. It was last activated on July 1, 1959.

Located some 965 miles southwest of Key West, Fla., the Corps' newest Marine Barracks has grown from what was once a 40-man detachment under the command of GySgt Clarence J. Ricker, into a security force of 95 enlisted men and three officers.

Historically speaking, the U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, is no newcomer. In 1919, Lieutenant Robert L. Pettigrew, USN, wrote to the Chief of Naval Operations, pointing out the advantages of establishing a Naval base in the Vieques area. No action was taken, however, until years later.

In 1941, when U. S. participation in

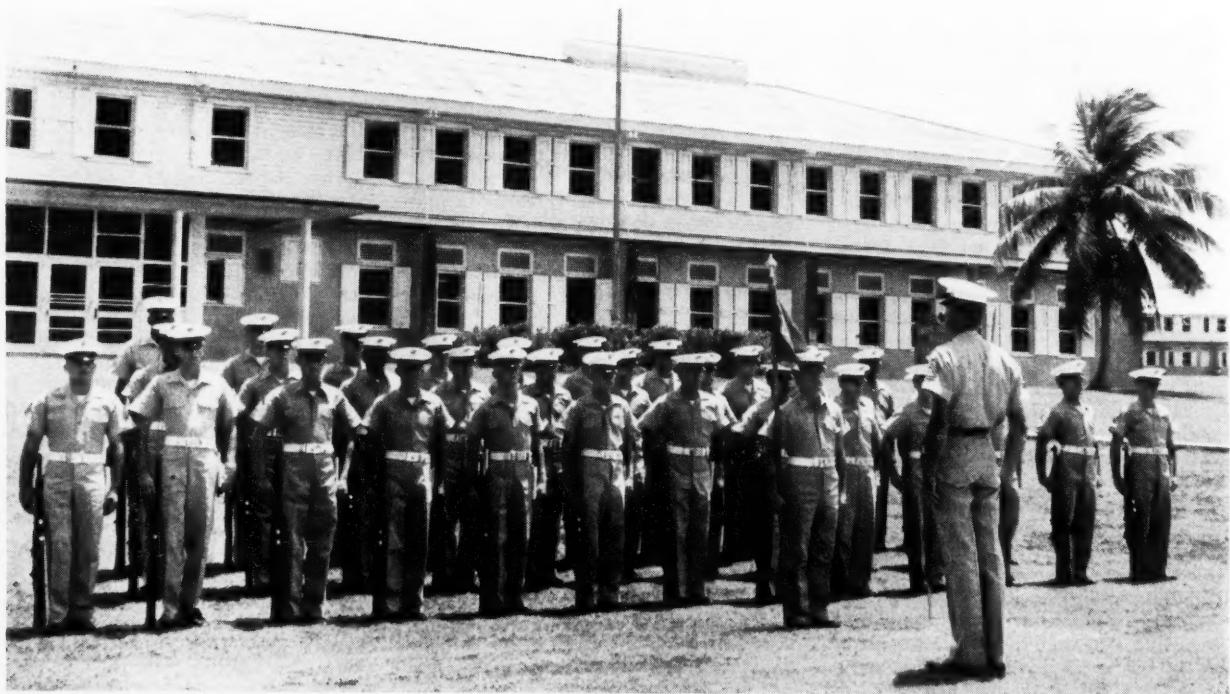
World War II seemed inevitable, Captain R. A. Spruance, USN, Commandant, 10th Naval District, suggested to the CNO that a fleet base in Puerto Rico had become necessary.

Roosevelt Roads was considered to be an excellent location for a base because it is situated midway between Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Trinidad; it is remote from the metropolitan San Juan area; and it affords a strategic position for defense of various supporting bases in San Juan and St. Thomas.

In addition, there are excellent land areas for the employment of coastal artillery, facilities for ship anchorages, and sites for aircraft landing fields. It was envisioned as a major operating base, a keystone of the Caribbean Defense System.

In 1940, a planning board estimated that the proposed base would cost more than one hundred million dollars, but on August 28, 1943, field work under contract was terminated when a total of only fifty-six million dollars had been expended.

## ROOSEVELT



GySgt Clarence J. Ricker put the Barracks' drill team through its complicated paces in front of the

unit's old barracks and office building. The drill team is often requested to perform at civic events



# ROADS

**Marines who pull guard duty at  
the U. S. Naval Station in Puerto Rico  
refer to it as the "Pearl of the Atlantic"**



Modern design, hurricane-proof barracks were constructed for the Marines by the Seabees at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station

When commissioned as a U. S. Naval Operating Base in 1943, the command hardly resembled the product which the planning board had called for in 1940. It had been decided that a large base in the Caribbean would not be necessary because of the location of most Allied operations.

On September 1, 1944, the station was redesignated as the U. S. Naval Station, and relegated to a caretaker status under the supervision of a Public Works Officer. A small Seabee detachment and a civilian labor force were given the task of keeping the maintenance up to par.

During the Spring of 1947, the station was reestablished as a Naval Op-

erating Base, and it was used primarily as a training site for portions of the Atlantic Fleet and as a refueling station.

During the original buildup in 1943, the Boles Drydock was erected. Measuring 1088 feet by 145 feet, the drydock is ranked as one of the world's largest. It is capable of accommodating ships of the *USS Forrestal* class.

On May 21, 1959, the airfield at the USNS was dedicated as "Ofstie Field" in honor of the late Vice Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie.

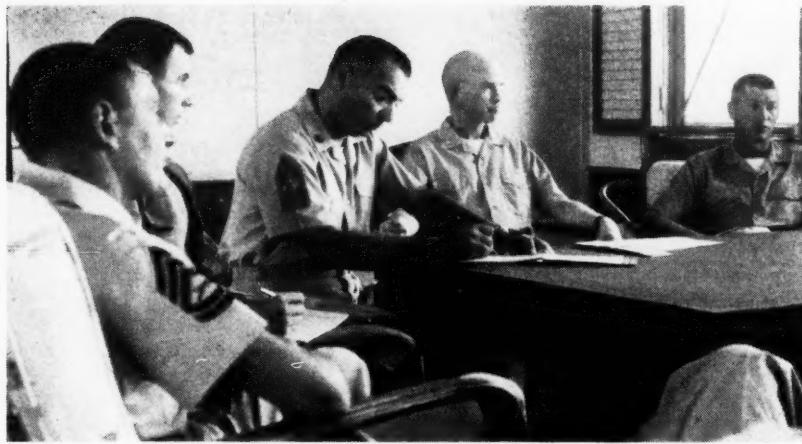
Roosevelt Roads occupies 8064 acres on the easternmost part of the island of Puerto Rico, which is more than 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. The

island, however, is classed as one of the smallest islands in the Greater Antilles Group.

Puerto Rico, part of a land barrier of islands which separates the Caribbean from the Atlantic, is bordered on the east by the Virgin Islands and on the west by Haiti.

During the hot season, June to September, average temperatures range in the high 80s, and during the coolest season, December to February, the range is in the lower 70s. Average mean temperature for the USNS is 79 degrees.

Yearly rainfall on the island is 66 inches. During the rainy season, July to November, the average is 10 inches



Maj Shea, Capt Norman and SgtMaj Esposito hold informal early morning conferences with NCOICs of the Roosevelt Roads detachment

## ROOSEVELT ROADS (cont.)

per month. This is also the hurricane season. During the Winter, the average rainfall is only two inches per month.

Puerto Rico, a commonwealth possession of the United States, is neighbored by Vieques, 10 miles to the southeast, and Culebra, 20 miles to the east.

Contrary to a popular misunder-

standing, Roosevelt Roads and Vieques are two separate areas. The only connection between the two locations is the fact that Marine personnel stationed at Vieques are treated in the Roosevelt Roads dispensary when necessary.

Of the 95 enlisted personnel at the Marine Barracks, 68 men comprise the guard. Headed by First Lieutenant N. H. Smith, the guard's mission is perimeter security, which entails the continuous checking of the 28-mile coastal area and the eight-mile security

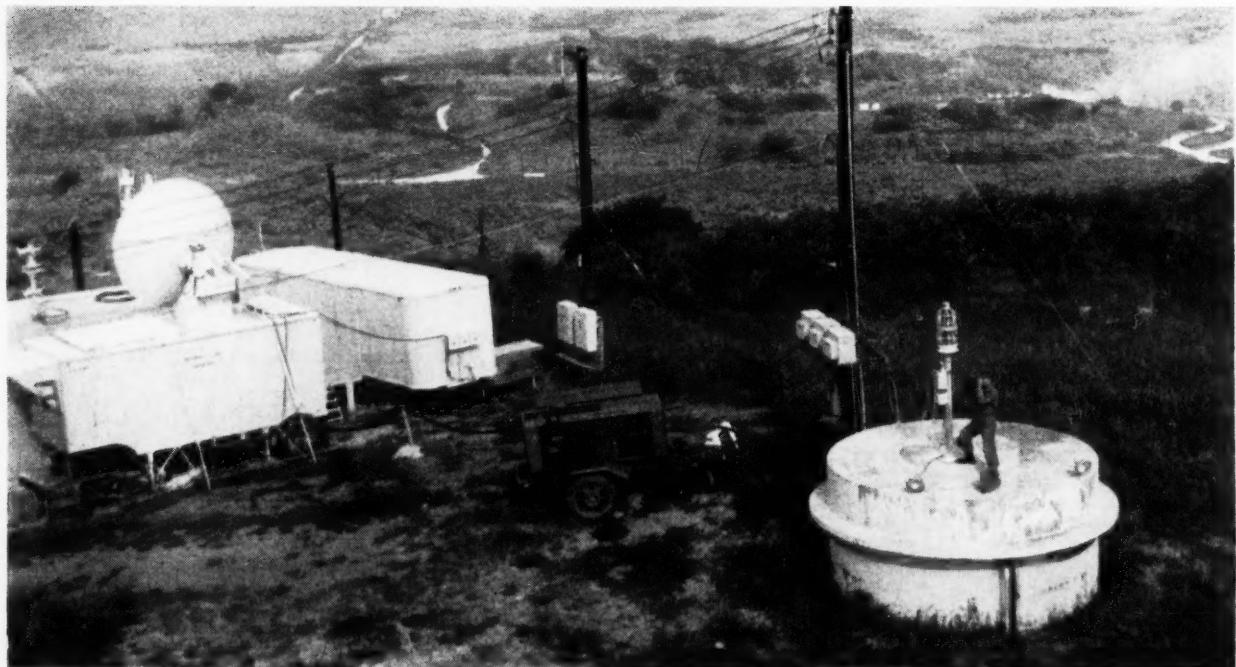
fencing. In addition to the roving patrols which operate around the clock, there are two gates which are manned 24 hours a day.

Situated atop the highest mountain peak aboard the station is a single outpost which is manned by one person at a time. This outpost is located on the station's proposed TV studio. Equipped with field glasses and telephonic radio communications, it is possible for the sentry to visually inspect all areas of the station, and conduct direct communications with the Barracks guard.

Major W. E. Shea, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, is assisted in his duties by Captain J. L. Norman, executive officer, and SgtMaj Michael Esposito, a veteran of more than 23 years' Marine Corps service.

One of the most notable projects of the Barracks personnel has been their relentless struggle to modernize the barracks area and office spaces. At first, the personnel were all quartered on the second deck of a two-story concrete, hurricane-proof barracks. Living areas were extremely cramped and office space was at a premium.

When the Navy released the lower portion of the Barracks to the infant command, the men immediately went to work improving their standard of living. Offices were moved from the second deck to the first, troop quarters were expanded throughout the entire



Equipped with binoculars and radio, PFC Richard W. Presley was able to observe the entire station

from a post situated atop a TV studio. If security should be violated, he can notify fellow guardsmen

second deck, and senior enlisted personnel were assigned to two-man rooms when available.

A portion of the first deck was set aside and the men were authorized to build a recreation room. All hands turned to and in short order the rec room was squared away. It's now comfortably furnished with lounge chairs, couches, two pool tables and a ping-pong table. One corner is reserved as a reading area and another is devoted to TV.

Liberty for unmarried enlisted men is at a premium. The closest liberty town is a little fishing and farming village called Fajardo, but it's short on recreational facilities.

San Juan is about 45 miles from the USNS. To reach it, the men travel in their own cars or by local publicos (taxis). Financing such a trip ranges from \$10 to \$15. It is not uncommon to see the liberty-bound Marines haggling over the price of a run to San Juan with the local publico drivers. As one Marine described it, "The drivers seem to start their fares high so that we can bargain them down to an actual fare. It becomes a matter of who can haggle the most. When dollars and cents are involved, both parties seem to be on a pretty even keel."

One of the major tourist attractions for all who visit Puerto Rico is Luquillo Beach, 20 minutes by car from the station. It is the largest of natural Puerto Rican beaches, and it has been described as one of the most beautiful in the world.

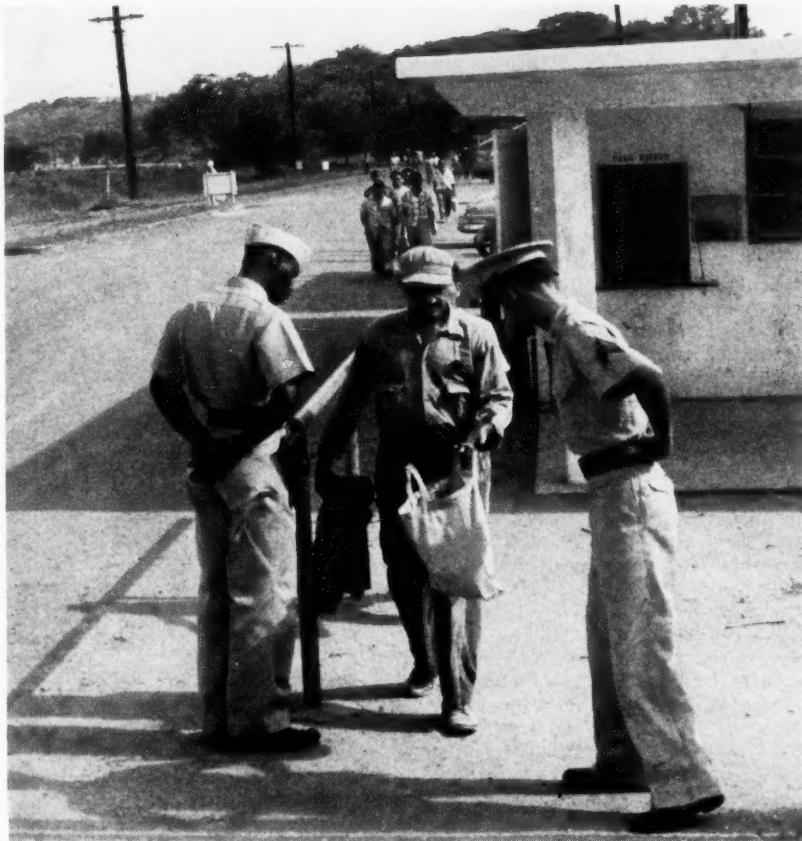
Another attraction is the tropical rain forest of El Yunque, a mountain where the air becomes increasingly cooler as one progresses toward the peak. It is known as the Caribbean National Park. Most personnel, however, visit the big mountain only once during a tour of duty.

There are exceptions to every rule, though, as can be proved by SgtMaj Esposito. He tried to conquer the peak of El Yunque one day, but his car stalled. After having the trouble corrected, he tried again, only to conk out once more. True to the rule, he made it on his third attempt. "It was worth it," he said.

The men of the Barracks believe in the cliche, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." It is not a bit uncommon to find them sitting in the local cafes, eating native food and practicing their newly learned phrases on the other diners. Many of the personnel are enrolled in local language classes.

Duty tours for Barracks personnel are 24 months for single men and 36 months for married, if their families are with them.

Quarters at the present time are at



During morning and evening rush hours, extra sentries were posted at both gates to inspect all personnel entering and leaving the station



Barracks personnel were quick to utilize the many Special Services facilities available to them, especially those connected with skin-diving

## ROOSEVELT ROADS (cont.)

a premium although there are 676 new Capehart units for officers and enlisted men in pay grade E-4 or above.

Many enlisted men below E-4 have found quarters in Ceibo and Fajardo, but they're not what most Stateside residents would be accustomed to.

Medical care is handled by the station dispensary for out-patient treatment only. It is staffed by four doctors and 17 corpsmen, and is equipped to handle eight bed patients, military only. Rodriguez Army Hospital in San Juan serves Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents for in-patient treatment.

Routine and emergency dental care are available to all dependent and Civil Service personnel aboard the station, but persons who need dental plates are referred to local dentists.

Domestic help, with experience, is hard to find but maid service can be obtained for \$1.50 to 2.00 a day.

Privately owned automobiles are almost a necessity, especially for Marines with families. New, and even used, cars are very expensive in Puerto Rico. Marines who are transferring to Roosevelt Roads usually ship their cars via MSTS from Norfolk, Bayonne or New Orleans, whichever is most convenient. Undercoating is essential. If the car is new, the finish should be porcelainized. Most major manufac-



Programs broadcast in Spanish dominate the local television screens. Those who don't speak the language have turned to stereo and Hi-Fi

turers maintain garages in San Juan, so replacement parts do not constitute a problem.

Personnel who intend to take their autos to Puerto Rico should first consult their Stateside insurance companies. More than one Marine has

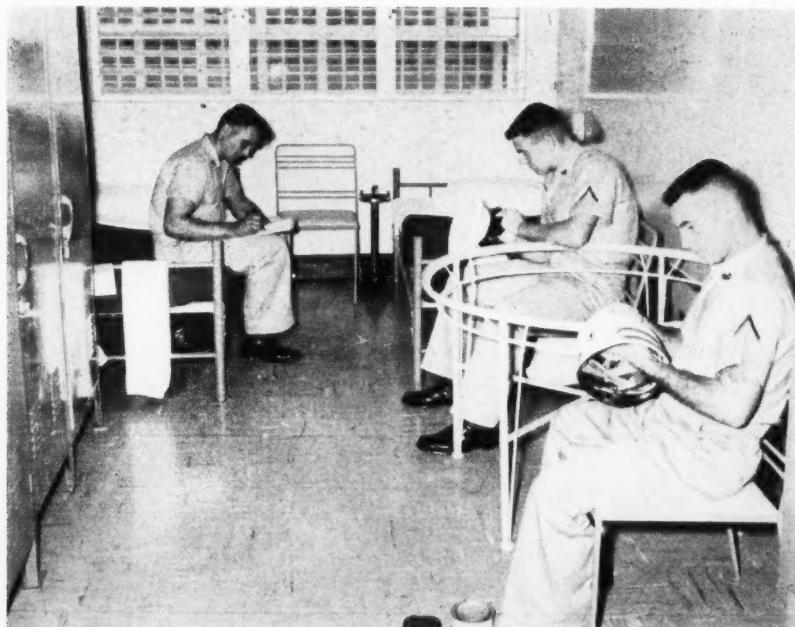
shipped his car to Roosevelt Roads, only to discover that his insurance premiums had doubled. Everyone is required to have a station pass for his car, scooter or cycle, and he must present a current policy of the 5-10-5 type.

Within 90 days after reporting to Puerto Rico, personnel must re-register their vehicles with the government and obtain a Puerto Rican tag. No fee is required for a serviceman's tags, provided his auto is currently registered in a state or territory and has valid plates from that locale. Upon presentation of a valid civilian driver's license, the Station Pass Office will help a Marine obtain a Puerto Rican driver's license which is effective throughout his tour on the island. Dependents must purchase a Puerto Rican driving permit (fee \$6.00) if they desire to drive their cars outside the station.

Although most of them are surfaced, the roads in Puerto Rico are hard on vehicles. Tires, even under normal driving conditions, last little more than a year.

Like most other Naval Stations, Roosevelt Roads possesses a standard Navy Exchange, commissary store, chapel, bank, post office, theater, cafeteria, barber shop, lighted baseball field, swimming pool, bowling lanes and service clubs.

There is also a school aboard the station, which can accommodate 510 students. It is a branch of the Antilles Consolidated School, and teaches



Because local liberty is on the short side, many Marines spend their off-duty time preparing their uniforms and equipment for the next day

youngsters from kindergarten age through the 12th grade. Educational standards approximate those of the schools in Washington, D. C.

Dependents who accompany Marines to Puerto Rico are advised to take light-weight clothing with them. Cotton clothes are comfortable for everyday wear the entire year. During Winter months, the evenings are often cool but light-weight cotton or woolen dresses and suits can be worn comfortably.

Members of the guard are divided into two separate units, similar to a port and starboard section. When one guard unit has the duty, the off-duty section is free.

Within each guard section there are three reliefs. The first relief is the duty section; second relief is the alert section; and third relief, the support section.

Normal daily routine for the sections calls for the duty section to muster at 0545, while the second and third reliefs hold reveille and prepare for 30 minutes of calisthenics.

Chow call goes from 0640 to 0700 for all hands. Immediately after breakfast, four Marines from the duty section prepare to raise morning colors.

Members of the alert section stand by in the barracks. They're frequently called out on "alert" drills.

Personnel of the support section are kept busy with routine work parties. If any type of maintenance is required at the gates, the section sends a detail on the double. Another one of their duties is to check the books and records of the previous guard.

Off-duty guard sections find adequate free time to attend to their personal needs, but they're required to fall out for calisthenics if they are not committed on Wednesday. On Thursday, the off-duty section prepares for the barracks field day, and on Friday, the section stands Commanding Officer's inspection.

Liberty is divided between the two sections and runs from 1300 Friday until 0545 Monday.

One of the problems facing the guard is the distance involved in posting their sentries. It takes two vehicles 45 minutes to transport two gate guards and an outpost sentry.

Some time ago, it was determined that the physical patrolling of the station's entire perimeter, plus the gates, was too much for one duty section. Consequently, the TV outpost was established on a six-month trial basis. Its advantage was that one sentry could "patrol" the station with a pair of field glasses.

At the end of the trial period the post was deemed necessary, and it became a permanent part of the guard



Sgt Walter Johnson, his wife, and sons, enjoy the patio of their new Capehart home. The sergeant is the Barrack's Administrative Chief

responsibilities.

If the outpost sentry spots trouble, he contacts the alert section and guides them by radio to where they're needed.

There are seven outposts on the station, but they are only manned one at a time. There is no certain pattern as to which outpost is to be occupied at any given time, but each one is strategically located so that the sentry has a commanding view of the station.

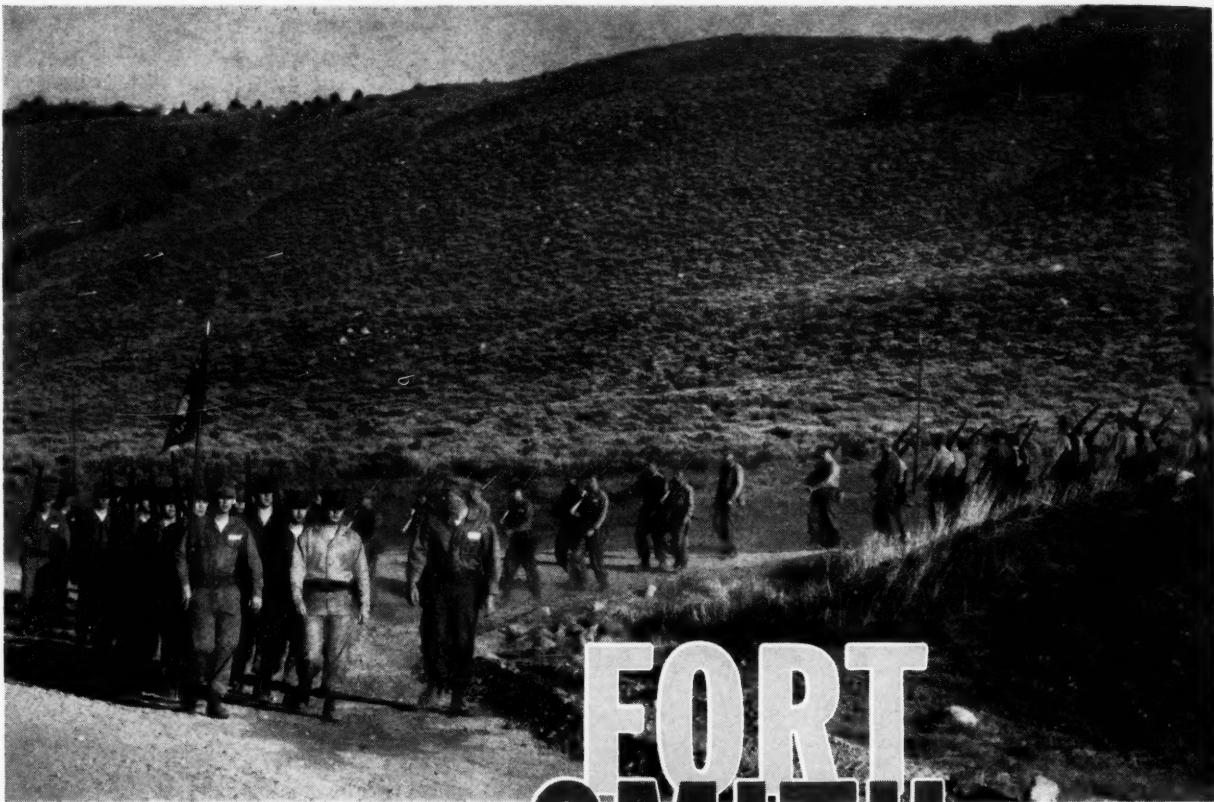
One of the favorite recreational undertakings by members of the Barracks is their participation in a Steel Drum Band. Eight converted oil drums were bought through Special Services appropriations, and the Marines devoted many free-time hours to painting them so they would be presentable to an audience.

The next big step was learning to play their instruments. Fortunately, two local musicians came to the rescue—and now the Barracks can boast that

it has the only Steel Drum Band in the Corps. (The fact that they can only play six numbers does not lessen their claim to fame.) The band members are not daunted by a limited repertoire, however. They are convinced that it will only be a matter of a few short months before they'll be able to play any number of songs. The secret of success is not the complexity of the drum itself, but being able to tune it. This, they say, is accomplished by banging the drum with the heel of the hand until the desired sound is achieved. At present, the only deterrent between the Barracks drummers and musical immortality is a few sore hands.

To reach the Bundy area, where all base facilities are located, Barracks personnel must catch a naval-operated bus. The distance from their quarters to Bundy is about five and a half miles.

Training for (*continued on page 83*)



# FORT SMITH RESERVISTS

Members of the 92d Rifle Co., USMCR,

have been aptly called "Mountain Marines"

by Jack Lewis

**O**NE WEEK END each month, Marine Reservists from three states—Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma—add their strength to the fifty thousand residents of the historic city of Fort Smith, Ark.

While the 92d Rifle Company, USMCR, has a manning level of only four officers and 100 men, its payroll for drills and training adds an estimated \$80,000 annually to the community's wealth, and—on a less monetary standard—has won the respect of local citizens through its attention and devotion to community service which its

members have combined with the endless task of developing a ready, well-rounded fighting machine.

The unit, founded in early 1953 with one officer and seven enlisted men on the rolls, is commanded by Captain Charles G. Smith, Jr.

The name, Mountain Marines, is appropriate—the city is located at the gateway to the Ozark Mountains. The unit is headquartered in a new \$70,000 U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, complete with indoor, small-caliber firing range. The armory occupies the original site of the old

Water Pumping Station, which furnished water to early-day Fort Smith and served as the jumping off place for wagon trains bound for the Far West during the post-Civil War period.

Because of the city's location on the Arkansas River and proximity to the Ozarks, existing weather conditions make it one of the nation's leading tornado and flood areas. As a result, members of the unit are on continual stand-by for local disaster duty. In early 1960, when the nearby city of Wilberton was struck by a tornado, Walter R. Rohre, Navy hospital chief

who is attached to the Inspector-Instructor staff, was instrumental in setting up an emergency aid station in the disaster area. Here several dozen persons, injured in the tornado, were treated.

Often, when the Arkansas River is in flood stage, it is necessary to sandbag the training Center and to report each day for duty by boat. Within the unit, an emergency squad also has been organized and functions closely with Civil Defense, managing and controlling traffic in the vicinity of St. Edwards Hospital during time of stress.

Members of the rifle company and the I-I staff also are in constant demand to participate in military ceremonies, honors and observations. The Mountain Marines' annual Toys for Tots drive has been put on a personalized basis, which fully acquaints the local citizens with the Christmas program in behalf of less fortunate children. Men of the organization have literally carried on a door-to-door campaign and last year were responsible for distribution of more than 8000 toys.

But the public relations work carried out by the enlisted men and officers of this unit is strictly a by-product of a far more serious mission. While other units are located in Texarkana and Little Rock, Major Robert S. Suggs, Jr., and others felt that the community could—and would—support its own rifle company. Even with its meager beginning in April, 1953, the unit had sufficient manpower to qualify for Summer training in 1954 with 35 enlisted men and officers, returning to San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot for another stint in 1955 under the command of Major David H. Johnston who had relieved Maj Suggs.

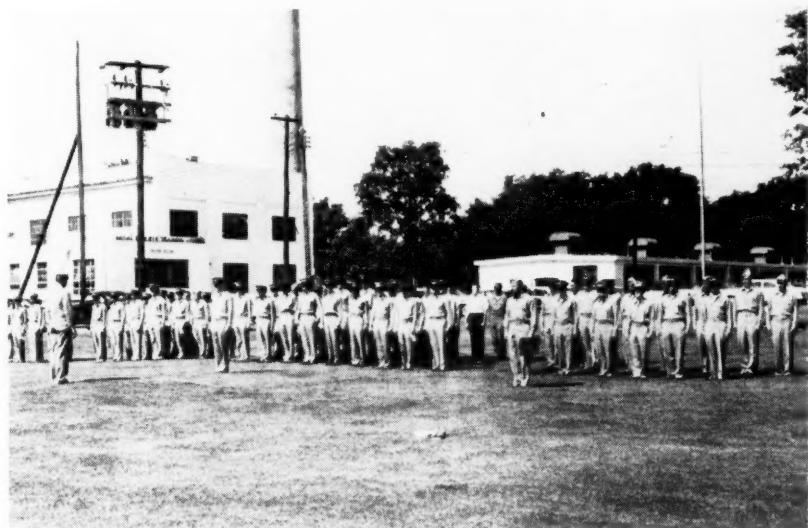
As Fort Smith's size increased slowly, but surely, World War II and Korea vets formed the original nucleus to be reinforced by new, untrained enlistees. In 1956, personnel were flown to Camp Pendleton, Calif., and the following year underwent amphibious training at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.

Captain Howard Sutton, currently the executive officer, commanded the 92d Rifle Company when it trained at the Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., in 1958; the next year, the troops returned to San Diego for a second session there.

Mountain warfare training, carried out at the Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center, Bridgeport, Calif., is considered a choice assignment by Reserve organizations across the country and the Fort Smith unit was happy to be chosen during 1960. The 11 days of training at the outpost in the High Sierras was met with a previously unexperienced enthusiasm, according to



Captain Charles D. Smith, Jr., (left), was given the unit's colors when he assumed command. Making the presentation was the unit's I-I, Captain William Horn



The unit carried one officer and seven enlisted men on its rolls when it was organized in 1953. Now it has four officers and 100 enlisted men

Captain William K. Horn, the Inspector-Instructor, who holds the Silver Star for heroic action in Korea.

"They have always called themselves the Mountain Marines because of their proximity to the Ozarks," he explains, "but this gave new meaning to the title. Learning how to bounce down the face of a 300-foot cliff and to cross a raging mountain stream was sort of a graduation ceremony for them."

Horn heads the eight-man Inspector-Instructor staff whose members boast a total of 111 years of military

service. Senior enlisted man on the team is 1stSgt Maurice F. Gorsuch, a veteran of the December 7th bombing of Pearl Harbor. Others attached are HMC Rohre, the Medical Department representative who also was stationed at Pearl Harbor on the opening day of Japanese hostilities, and GySgt Martin M. Murray, who teaches the lessons he learned the hard way in the Marshalls and Mariannas during WW II, and in two Korean campaigns.

I-I supply chief is GySgt Claude R. Galbreath, while SSgt Hugh F. Phillips is the staff's administrative chief. Sgt



## FORT SMITH (cont.)

Thomas McCourt, Administrative man, and Sgt Ralph E. Hedges, Jr., armorer and recruiter, complete the staff. All are overseas veterans.

The seriousness with which the men of the rifle company take their training is reflected in a near legend which is offered as fact.

During 1959, while undergoing marksmanship requalification at San Diego's Camp Matthews range, Sgt Earl L. Ogden had been carrying out the duties of training NCO. A seasoned World War II veteran, he was discovered shouting close order drill commands in his sleep by another noncommissioned officer. More interesting, one of the recent enlistees who had been under his indoctrination for several weeks, was carrying out each command between the closely aligned bunks—but still completely asleep!

While this may seem rather exaggerated as an example, individuals do point out that members of the Reserve Liaison Training Section at the San Diego installation complimented them during that Summer training session, saying they were "in the best physical shape of any unit to arrive for training." With the Ozark mountains as a training ground, the fact that at least 50 percent of their monthly two-day drills are conducted in the field may account for this. A large local instal-

lation formerly held by the Army, Fort Chaffee, has been deactivated and placed under caretaker status. The Fort Smith Reservists have been granted permission to utilize its grounds and facilities for their weekend training sessions.

In the past, the Fort Smith contingent also has merged with other Citizen Marine units for large-scale field exercises. Included in these joint maneuvers have been the 6th Rifle Company, USMCR, of Little Rock and the 2d 155 Howitzer Battery of Texarkana.

Ever conscious of plans to increase the scope of training, Capt Smith and members of his staff are working out details toward holding joint exercises with a transport squadron of the Air Force Training Command, concentrating on airlift techniques, and for joining with the 1st Truck Company, USMCR, of Tulsa, Okla. in a ground-bound troop movement problem.

Fort Smith is primarily an agricultural community although industry is on the upswing. As a result, a majority of the Reserve Marines are farmers or associated with pursuits of the soil. Nonetheless, the rolls of the unit still present a wide cross-section of businesses and activities. The executive officer, Capt Sutton, for example, is principal of Rogers (Arkansas) High School; First Lieutenant Samuel D. Caldwell, a platoon commander, is senior member of a Muskogee (Oklahoma)

law firm; and LCpl James B. Hood is sports editor of the *Fort Smith Times Record*, while LCpl Curtis L. Stollard, who serves as assistant editor of the unit newspaper, is a television announcer for Fort Smith's station KFSA.

SSgt Richard L. Smith, a rural mail carrier in Vian, Okla., serves as platoon sergeant of the weapons platoon. He's an expert rifleman and pistol sharpshooter. The entire unit points to him as an example of the advances that can be made through attention to duty, since he received meritorious promotions to both corporal and sergeant.

The unit draws its personnel from an area with a radius of approximately 75 miles; this area includes three colleges: John Brown University at Siloam Springs; Arkansas Technological Institute at Russellville, and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. As a result, a high percentage of the men in the unit are college students. The unit chaplain, Lieutenant Commander Ivan Ellis, is associate professor of American history and religion at the Siloam Springs institution.

Another Naval Reservist actively associated with the Marine unit is R. G. Kramer, M.D., who is a practicing physician. He holds the rank of commander, earned from 18 years' service in World War II and the Korean conflict.

With its indoor small-arms range, the Fort Smith contingent is able to fire



The unit flew to California for Summer training at the Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center last year

For its accomplishments, the unit was presented the State Flag by the Governor of Arkansas



The Mountain Marines spend more than half of their monthly drills holding field problems in the Ozarks



Capt Howard Sutton (left), the Exec, coached LCpl Leroy Stollard for rifle requalification

The 92d saw a demonstration on stream crossing techniques during last Summer's training

throughout the year, while M-1 qualifications are held at the Fort Chaffee rifle range. Each year, the top shooter in the unit is awarded the Commanding Officer's Cup. Presently it is held by Sgt Patrick E. Pennell, who scored 237 over the "B" Course. However, this came very close to being an embarrassing situation. He bested Capt Smith, the commanding officer, by only one point; had he not, the officer would have been in the unlikely position of winning his own presentation.

Despite the fact that the unit draws its strength from three states, and members often must face floods to attend drills, the overall yearly attendance averages above 90 percent, while that at annual field training normally hits 95 percent.

At present, 41 of the 96 enlisted men carried on the roster are graduates of the six-months Reserve training program who returned to their parent unit following recruit training at San Diego and advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton.

The unit's quota for "six-monthers" this year was 23, which was met. Officers credit the interest shown by teenagers to the constant and continual community program that is placed before the local citizens.

For example, each Marine Corps Birthday, all of Fort Smith becomes Marine Reserve-conscious as the members carry out the backbreaking task of dismantling the small-bore range and



turning it into a mammoth ballroom. The pit becomes an orchestra pit.

One strange facet concerning the unit is the number of relatives who appear on the rolls. Included are PFCs Joe D. and Jay R. Fenwick, identical twins assigned to the weapons platoon; Cpl Jimmy L. Fraker, and his brother PFC Claude D. Fraker, whom he enlisted; LCpl William M. Israel, who was meritiously promoted to his present pay grade, and his cousin, PFC Roger D. Israel, both squad leaders.

PFC James O. Moore, an air condi-

tioning service representative, has two cousins, PFCs Baz J. and Charlie R. Copher in the unit with him, while PFCs James E. West and Wayman O. Hirams also are cousins.

It's a happy family—and the morale of the unit is correspondingly high. The 92d Rifle Company is so well thought of throughout the state of Arkansas that it recently was presented a State Flag by the governor. This emblem flies with the Flag of the United States and the Marine Corps colors wherever these Marines may go.

**END**

# 3d QUARTER • NINTH ANNUAL • EAST COAST

Prepared by Cpl Robert L. Oberla



## HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal  
and \$40.00

**GySgt Conrad T. Johnson—239  
MB, NAS, Patuxent River**



## SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal  
and \$35.00

**Sgt Clarence Johnson—239  
MB, NAS, Sanford**



## THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal  
and \$30.00

**PFC Ritzi R. Franchi—239  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn**



HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER  
**LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION**

**ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE  
 A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

**DIVISION "A"**

**DIVISION "B"**

**DIVISION "C"**

**DIVISION "D"**

**WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH**

**238 GySgt Roger E. Knowles  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**238 Cpl Olin G. Gould  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**236 PFC Murray R. Cotton  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**237 Pvt Myron Wasiuka  
 MCRDep, PI**

**WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH**

**238 SSgt Frank R. Dipolito  
 MCSC, Albany**

**236 Sgt Clarence H. Olds  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**235 PFC Frank J. Breitenstein  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**234 Pvt Donald R. Ferris  
 MCRDep, PI**

**WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH**

**238 GySgt Richard W. Schulz  
 MCS, Quantico**

**236 Sgt Lewis A. Rigdon Jr.  
 MCRDep, PI**

**232 PFC Paul E. Parrish  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**231 Pvt Larry L. Keim  
 MCRDep, PI**

**WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH**

**237 SSgt William M. Love  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**235 LCpl Frank R. Emmons  
 MB, NSA, Fort Meade**

**233 PFC James W. Montgomery  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**231 Pvt Walter J. Hewitt  
 MCRDep, PI**

**237 GySgt Francis H. Killeen  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**234 Sgt Thomas E. Johnson  
 MB, NSA, Fort Meade**

**232 PFC Andre R. Laverdiere  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**231 Pvt William E. Lavelle  
 MCRDep, PI**

**237 GySgt Clarence "W" Nowden  
 MCS, Quantico**

**234 Sgt Constantinos Amanatidis  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**232 PFC Robert L. Hunt  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**231 Pvt William C. Gatrell  
 MCRDep, PI**

**236 GySgt Harvey L. Lambka  
 MCBS, Baltimore**

**234 Cpl Robert J. Thorpe  
 HQBn, HQMC**

**231 PFC Henry S. Brezillac  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**230 Pvt William L. Bruce  
 MCRDep, PI**

**236 SSgt Ralph McNeil  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**233 LCpl Clifford J. Peach  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**231 Pvt Louis Chiavetta  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**230 Pvt Duncan R. Pennie  
 MCRDep, PI**

**LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

**236 Sgt Robert E. Graves  
 MCAS, Cherry Pt**

**233 LCpl Joseph Beckhardt  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**230 PFC Joseph M. Falcone  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**230 Pvt Warren J. McGuire  
 MCRDep, PI**

**235 Sgt Raleigh B. Westbrook  
 MCSC, Albany**

**233 Sgt John R. Glassmire  
 MCAF, New River**

**230 PFC Eric E. Vetter  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**230 Pvt William D. Richards  
 MCRDep, PI**

**235 GySgt Leon Lambert  
 HQBn, HQMC**

**233 Cpl Carl C. Dean  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**230 PFC Jerry L. Salgiver  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**229 Pvt Robert R. McThomas  
 MCRDep, PI**

**235 SSgt Joseph N. Boyle  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**232 Cpl Ernest L. Vrana  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**230 PFC Rolland L. Hines  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**229 Pvt Frank W. Grotzel  
 MCRDep, PI**

**235 SSgt Earl P. Akers  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**232 Sgt Lester E. Mashburn  
 MCB, CamLej**

**230 Pvt Phillip B. Bell  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**229 Pvt James V. Matruski  
 MCRDep, PI**

**235 SSgt Oscar L. Montgomery  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**232 Sgt Harry R. Lewis  
 MCB, CamLej**

**228 Pvt Gary L. Hill  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**229 Pvt Peter C. Formaz  
 MCRDep, PI**

**234 SSgt Frederick J. Blenis  
 MB, NAS, Lakehurst**

**232 Sgt Howard W. Burt, Jr.  
 USS POCONO**

**228 PFC Thomas J. Rogers  
 MCB, CamLej**

**229 Pvt Arne D. Pedersen  
 MCRDep, PI**

**234 SSgt Casper P. Digirolamo  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**232 LCpl Roger S. Stihlare  
 MCB, CamLej**

**226 PFC James C. Livesay  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**229 Pvt Charles B. Hall  
 MCRDep, PI**

**234 MSgt Leroy Wallace  
 MCB, CamLej**

**231 LCpl William J. Ellithorpe  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**226 PFC Richard A. Isaacs  
 MB, NSA, Fort Meade**

**228 Pvt Donald M. Gouvala  
 MCRDep, PI**

**234 Sgt Daniel T. Joyce  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**231 LCpl Ray C. Harris  
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**226 PFC Stanley L. Haught  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**228 Pvt Richard H. Farrell Jr.  
 MCRDep, PI**

**233 SSgt William W. Hunter  
 MCS, Quantico**

**231 Sgt Willie L. Wiggins Jr.  
 MCB, CamLej**

**225 PFC Michael A. Gamma  
 MB, USNB, Brooklyn**

**228 Pvt Robert E. Parker  
 MCRDep, PI**

**233 SSgt Eugene A. Mavis  
 I&I, Springfield, Mass.**

**231 Sgt Harold B. Green  
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**227 Pvt Terry S. Jacobs  
 MCRDep, PI**

# 3d QUARTER • NINTH ANNUAL • WEST COAST



## LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

### HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal  
and \$40.00

**SSgt Norman O. Triplett—242**  
**1stMarDiv, CamPen**



### SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal  
and \$35.00

**Cpl Richard D. Furgeson—239**  
**1stMarDiv, CamPen**



### THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal  
and \$30.00

**SSgt George J. Nichols—239**  
**1stMarDiv, CamPen**

**HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER  
LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION**

**ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE  
A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

**DIVISION "A"**

**DIVISION "B"**

**DIVISION "C"**

**DIVISION "D"**

**WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH**

239 SSgt Keith W. Schmidt  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

238 LCpl Jerome P. Chismar  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

239 PFC Gus H. Davis  
MB, NAS, Oak Harbor

235 Pvt Charles F. Jetton  
MCRDep, SanD

239 SSgt Duane K. Feicker†  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

238 LCpl Robert L. Cotton  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 PFC Joe C. Ward  
MCB, CamPen

235 Pvt Michael F. Myers  
MCRDep, SanD

**WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH**

237 SSgt William B. Harley  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

237 Cpl Jack E. Yocom  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 Pvt Mickey L. Landrum  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

233 Pvt Frank H. Worden  
MCRDep, SanD

**WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH**

237 MSgt Richard C. Sachs  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

236 Sgt James L. Wecker  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

235 PFC David R. Gamez  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pvt Thomas A. Niemi  
MCRDep, SanD

236 GySgt Charles L. Hampson  
MCSC, Barstow

236 Cpl Richard D. Smith  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 PFC Craig Ross  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

232 Pvt Harvey E. Munsch  
MCRDep, SanD

235 GySgt Elton O. Henry  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 LCpl Marvin E. Nelson  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 PFC Jose Benavides  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

231 Pvt Darrell E. Overfield  
MCRDep, SanD

235 SSgt Barry E. Fellinger  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

236 LCpl Joseph R. Milbauer  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

234 PFC William H. Thompson  
MB, SFNS, Hunter Pt

231 Pvt Gary L. Carlson  
MCRDep, SanD

235 GySgt Art R. Littlefield  
MCRDep, SanD

236 Sgt Newel W. Kemp  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 PFC Terry L. Lowe  
USS Los Angeles

231 Pvt Keith W. Harris  
MCRDep, SanD

**LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

235 Sgt Robert C. Hunt  
FMF, Pac

236 LCpl Douglas C. Hammons  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pvt Raymond J. Kessler  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

231 Pvt James L. Boatwright  
MCRDep, SanD

235 SSgt Richard J. Geller  
USS BON HOMME RICHARD

235 LCpl James C. Anderson  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pvt George F. Marchetti  
MB, NAS, Alameda

231 Pvt Bobby G. Terrel  
MCRDep, SanD

234 GySgt James E. Thomas  
MB, NAS, Oak Harbor

235 LCpl Robert O. Shaw  
MCRDep, SanD

231 PFC Thomas H. Sikes  
MB, NAD, Navy #66

231 Pvt James J. Duncan  
MCRDep, SanD

234 SSgt Maurice Mitcham  
MCRDep, SanD

235 LCpl Carl E. Wendorf  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

231 PFC Stanley G. Hohman  
MB, NAS, Moffett Field

231 Pvt Charles T. Montgomery  
MCRDep, SanD

233 Sgt Coleman P. Crystal  
MCSC, Barstow

235 Sgt William L. Ridge  
MB, NAS, Alameda

230 PFC Charles A. Metzger III  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

230 Pvt Christopher M. Trueblood  
MCRDep, SanD

233 SSgt William M. Humphreys  
MCSC, Barstow

235 Cpl Thomas A. Binford Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

229 PFC Dale E. Lairamore Jr.  
MB, NAD, Concord

230 Pvt Henry H. Janin  
MCRDep, SanD

233 Sgt Richard A. Frakes  
MCB, CamPen

234 Sgt Edwardo Quintela  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

228 PFC Ricardo Williams  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Gerald F. Kuhn  
MCRDep, SanD

233 GySgt Weldon L. Gregg  
MCB, CamPen

234 Sgt Ronney R. Edmonds  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

224 PFC Leonard A. Los  
MB, NAD, Concord

230 Pvt Herman D. Starns  
MCRDep, SanD

232 SSgt Donald L. Barnett  
MCB, CamPen

234 Cpl Gerald E. Asay  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

223 PFC Dale E. Lairamore Jr.  
MB, NAD, Concord

230 Pvt Gary K. Scott  
MCRDep, SanD

232 SSgt Donald E. Doucette  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 Sgt Carl W. Cuzick  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

222 PFC Charles A. Metzger III  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

230 Pvt Paul M. Boswell  
MCRDep, SanD

232 Sgt James F. Grush  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

233 LCpl Leo E. Ingraham Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

221 PFC Charles A. Metzger III  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

230 Pvt Joseph L. Bondioli  
MCRDep, SanD

231 SSgt Thomas D. Phelan Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 Cpl Thomas B. Wallters  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

220 PFC Charles A. Metzger III  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

230 Pvt Kenneth H. Bishop  
MCRDep, SanD

# We-the Marines

Edited by

GySgt Mel Jones



*Photo by Sgt J. H. Webster, Jr.*

Look-alike twin Pts Pamela and Sonja Greene caused "which is which" looks when they reported

to Camp Lejeune. They are the Corps' only WM twins. Pamela is the sister at far left—we believe

## Twins Here and There

Apparently, the Fall of 1960 was the twin season at various Corps stations.

At El Toro, a pair of gunnery sergeants are confusing the mechanics of VMF(AW)-513. Identical twins, Ronald and Donald Camper, work in the same shop, a trend they first established by enlisting together in 1948. For more than six years they served side by side, then were separated for one tour, only to be reunited again at El Toro.

At Memphis, Tenn., twin PFCs Terry and Jerry German set high scholastic standings. Jerry graduated first in his Aviation Fire Control class. Right be-

hind him with the second highest mark was brother Terry. Prior to that, both had graduated from the Avionics Fundamentals course with identical averages of 92.

And, at Camp Lejeune, the Corps' only Women Marine twins have reported for duty. Privates Pamela and Sonja Greene, who look enough alike to successfully switch dates, have already picked up un-twin-like nicknames: "Salt" for Sonja and "Pepper" for Pamela.

ISOs  
MCAS, El Toro  
MAD, Memphis  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

## Battle Standard

A battle flag designed and carried into combat by "E" Co., 2d Bn., Seventh Marines, has been returned after seven years.

After being carried into combat in Korea, the flag was presented to then-lieutenant Douglas Wagner when he rotated back to the States in 1953.

Now a captain, the officer carried the standard with him for seven years before he had a chance to return it to "Echo" Company at Camp Schwab, Okinawa.

SSgt Dick Albright  
ISO  
3d MarDiv

## More DI Training

Parris Island's DI school has added three weeks to its curriculum, bringing the total schedule of study up to eight weeks.

The new phase of training emphasizes that the students maintain close contact with recruit platoons while still in DI school. Accordingly, students are assigned as junior drill instructors with recruit platoons for two weeks before graduating from DI school.

SSgt Al Steele  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

## Flood Rescue

What started as a training exercise ended with Sgt Millard Green being recommended for the Republic of Philippines' fourth highest military award, the Legion of Honor.

Sgt Green was on a training exercise with the 3d Recon Bn. when torrential rains flooded nearby villages. Manning their rubber boats, the Marines helped evacuate families to high ground.

The home of Benigne Dantang, however, was in the center of the flooded area where the current was strongest. Repeated attempts to rescue Dantang, his wife and six children, with rubber boats failed.

The family had not eaten for three days and their home had been dangerously weakened by the raging waters.

Finally, a Philippine 'copter was as-



Official USMC Photo

"Seems rugged, but how do you ride it?" could be the interpretation of "Lady's" look. Lady and 1stSgt Lappart were at Colorado fair

signed to rescue the Dantangs. Sgt Green volunteered to help with the air-lift.

Because of tall trees around the house, the helicopter was forced to hover more than 75 feet over the building. Lowered by a cable, the Marine kicked in the thatch roof and began lifting the family out. He made eight trips from roof to 'copter.

Minutes after the last Dantang left the house, it crumbled into the muddy water.

SSgt Dick Albright  
ISO  
3d MarDiv

## Massive Mileage

A Marine transport squadron can pile up an awesome statistics table while winning a safety award.

VMF-352, at El Toro, was recently awarded an aviation safety citation by the Chief of Naval Operations. During the year covered by the award, the squadron:

Compiled 14,692 flight hours.  
Carried 26,160 passengers.  
Totaled 3,360,000 ton miles.  
Flew 19,800,000,000 passenger miles.  
Stretched out, this figure equals 792,000 times around the earth!

GySgt R. G. McEwen  
ISO  
AirFMFPac, 3dMAW

## Reynolds of Malaya

A First Division lance corporal has received a medal for combat action he saw in Malaya as a lieutenant.

LCpl Julian Reynolds, as a British

subject, was a lieutenant platoon commander with the Colonial Police for three years. During that time he fought against terrorists and rioters in Malaya, earning the General Service Medal.

In 1958, Reynolds decided to visit the States and ended up enlisting in the Corps.

He received the medal at Camp Pendleton.

ISO  
1st MarDiv

## Taking No Chances

Returning from a Med cruise, 11 men from "C" Company, 1st Bn., Sixth Marines, extended their leave period for five days by recruiting enlistees.

One of the Marines, however, may have had a reason other than an extended leave for his choice of applicant.

He talked his fiance's ex-boyfriend into enlisting.

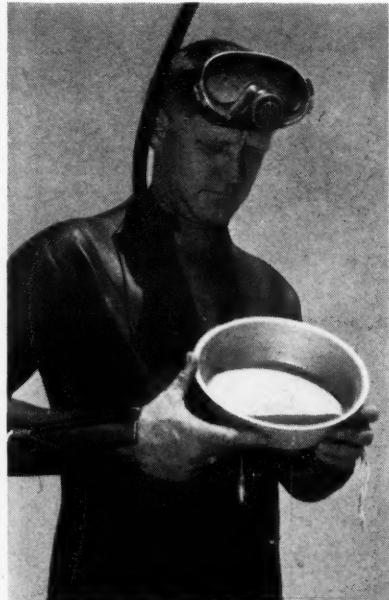
SSgt Al Braley  
ISO  
2d MarDiv

## Top Recruit

There are five awards available to recruits graduating from Parris Island. Many Marines have won two or three, but PFC Myron Wasiuta won them all.

When he graduated, Wasiuta had earned the American Spirit Honor Medal, the Outstanding Member (of his platoon) award, *Leatherneck Magazine's Dress Blues*, the High Shooter (platoon) mark and a meritorious promotion to PFC.

Cpl Frank Evans  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island



Official USMC Photo

GySgt M. E. Kizer has added something new to gold-panning. He skin-dives to stream bottoms

## WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

### Golf Champs

Three San Diego PFCs swept the Sixth Annual All-Marine Golf Championships at Parris Island.

PFC Jerry Harmon clubbed to top spot with a 287, followed by PFC Ross Gatzert (291) and PFC Phil Rodgers (293). They played in the Open Division of the 72-hole tournament. All are from MCRD, San Diego.

Parris Island's Navy Commander Cecil Parrish won the Senior Division while Major Doris Kleberger, 5th MCR&RD, retained her All-Marine title for the Women's Division.

Cpl Jack Daley  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

### Up in Air

Second Lieutenant John Shields, a 'copter pilot at MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif., flew—in one month—the equivalent of two round trips to the East Coast . . . but he never got beyond Arizona.

Averaging almost four hours a day in the cockpit, the pilot logged 103 hours for the month. The average flying time per pilot is 36 hours.

Practically all the flights were in the vicinity of the Facility, although one hop took him to Yuma, Ariz.

"I just like to fly helicopters," he nonchalantly explained.

ISO  
El Toro



Official USMC Photo  
2dLt J. Shields needed a pillow after flying 103 hours in August

### Distress Call

Traveling by air, water and overland, a Camp Lejeune hospital corpsman finally managed to get his patient to a hospital.

Corpsman John C. Nunes, Jr., was dispatched from Lejeune in answer to an emergency call from a merchant ship at sea. One of the ship's sailors was bleeding internally and needed a transfusion immediately.

Nunes first hopped into a helicopter, which was forced back to the Carolina coast because of bad weather. He then transferred to a Coast Guard cutter.

When he reached the merchant ship, Nunes administered blood to the patient, then transferred him to the cutter. An ambulance waiting at dockside at Atlantic Beach, N. C., completed the mission to Cherry Point's hospital.

ISO  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

### Sky-diver-ess

Clerical work at Lejeune's Base Materiel Battalion became sort of routine, so PFC Raquel Galvan took up a hobby. She became the base's first Woman Marine sky-diver.

With no prior parachuting experience, PFC Galvan trained, then qualified for the Lejeune jumping club. She made her first leap from 2700 feet without hesitation, then observed:

"It's cute."

ISO  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

### Changee-Changee

When Brigadier General Frederick E. Leek was named assistant commander

of the First Division last Fall, he became the second aviation general to assume a ground unit command this year.

The first was Major General Thomas G. Ennis, who became CG of Parris Island last Summer.

The assignments are in accordance with the Commandant's policy of appointing naval aviation and supply general officers to a wider variety of duties.

DivInfo  
HQMC

### Long Way Around

Most any new recruit at Parris Island would switch circumstances with GySgt Clifford Combs. He was ordered to the Island for boot camp in 1940. He got there 20 years later.

GySgt Combs originally got as far as Yemassee, then a hurricane mauled PI, so the sergeant ended up at Quantico where 18 recruit platoons were trained in 1940.

He finally reported to the Island this year . . . where he is now manager of the Exchange's main store.

LCpl Tom Mason  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

### Med Chief of Staff

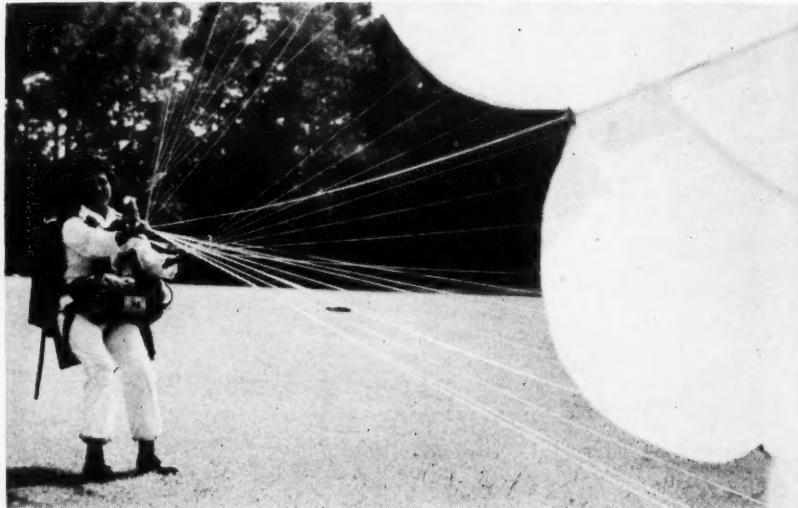
Brigadier General William Van Ryzin has assumed duties as Chief of Staff for the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (CINCNELM).

BGen Van Ryzin formerly served with G-3, HQMC. His new office is in London, England.

Office of Public Affairs  
DOD

Official USMC Photo

After qualifying as Camp Lejeune's first Woman Marine sky-diver, PFC Raquel Galvan summed up her first jump reaction: "It's cute."



## The Craven Coincidence

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Allen Craven has been assigned to Parris Island's 1st Recruit Bn. as the unit's chaplain, rounding out a 12-year cycle of coincidences.

Coincidence Number One: Chaplain Craven was a chaplain at PI while Chaplain Craven was a recruit.

In 1948, Allen Craven was a Marine attending boot camp. His brother, Commander John Craven, was a chaplain at the recruit depot at the same time. After his Corps tour, Allen attended a seminary, then joined the Navy's Chaplain Corps. John, meanwhile, went to Korea with the First Division, adding battle stars to a record started at Saipan, Tinian and Okinawa, where he was a chaplain with the Fourth Division. Today, John is stationed at Quantico.

Coincidence Number Two: John Craven was also a Marine. He went through recruit training at PI in 1932, then served two years before being discharged to become a theological student.

Coincidence Number Three: Allen Craven reported to PI as a chaplain exactly 12 years to the day after stepping off the train as a recruit.

LCpl Tom Mason  
ISO  
MCRDep, Parris Island

## The Birdied Bogie

Golfers are used to some throat-clearing tales when they assemble in the clubhouse, but the one Colonel John Saxten told was downright confusing.

He got a birdie and a bogie on the same hole.

Explanation: The colonel teed off on Quantico's first fairway. Airborne, his ball traffic-jammed with a bird, dropping both ball and bird. The colonel then went on to "birdie-bogie" the hole.

SSgt W. I. Gilliland  
ISO  
MCS, Quantico

## 'Coptered Bullpup

The radio-controlled, close-support missile, Bullpup, has been successfully launched from Marine helicopters, according to a Navy announcement.

Previously fired from jet aircraft, Bullpup was tested at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River. The missile was launched from an HUS-1 'copter hovering at 1500 feet.

Helicopter pilots reported no stability problems when the bird was fired.

Office of Public Affairs  
DOD

## AUGUST CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by  
Sgt Howard K. Welch  
Marine Corps Recruiting Office  
P. O. Building  
Sandusky, Ohio

"When I told Charlie, for once I  
wasn't taking the old  
bag, I didn't mean  
you, Dear."



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before February 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the March, 1961 issue.



NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

# IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

garding all pay grades are set forth in U. S. Navy Uniform Regulations, 1959, Chapter 6, Paragraph 0654.4 and Chapter 7, Paragraph 0766.1. This distinction is significant of all that is greatly respected by the officers and men with whom he serves.

With consideration toward economy, I would:

1. Authorize design of a new Good Conduct ribbon with a new medal pendant.
2. Affect a change in color and/or design of the present Good Conduct ribbon without change to the medal pendant.
3. Authorize a gold "E" (5/16") to be worn on present Good Conduct ribbon.

It is my opinion that such recognition would be warmly received by those Marines who are now eligible, and serve as an incentive to those working toward this point in their career.

GySgt Richard H. Pfingst  
625716

Dear Sir:

The following item is submitted for consideration in your "If I were Commandant" article.

Chapter 4 of the PRAM clearly states that in the Service Record Book, the document side of the cover is provided for inserting documents, official letters, forms, etc., which apply to the individual and which should be made part of his official record and further that it is not to be used as a catchall for extra copies of transfer orders, local command memoranda or work sheets, or other papers which do not affect the individual's permanent record.

This is necessary in order to reduce

the amount of documents in the Service Record Book, but upon transfer of a Marine, it is merely a manner of assistance that the transferring organization place a copy of the transfer order on the document side of the Service Record Book. Upon receipt of the book at the new organization, the first thing done is to destroy this transfer order.

Numerous times, upon reporting to his new duty station, a Marine reports that he has lost his original orders and perhaps, all copies. This creates a problem when he tries to make claim for his travel or liquidate his Travel Advance. Since cancellation of Volume III, Marine Corps Manual, a certificate of the member and his commanding officer are no longer used. At the present time, regulations authorize the disbursing officer to reimburse a member for his travel with only copies of his orders if he had received a Travel Advance, otherwise, the member must submit claim to HQMC using copies of his orders. Consequently, if the member had lost all of his orders, the only step that can be taken is to request them from his old duty station. This places a burden on the company or squadron offices and the disbursing personnel as well.

Therefore, If I were Commandant, I would initiate changes in the PRAM to read as follows:

- (1) Upon transfer, a copy of the member's transferring order will be placed on the document side of the Service Record Book.
- (2) The member's new organization will not destroy this order until 60 days have elapsed after the date of joining.

By allowing a short period of time

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would adopt a uniform regulation similar to one currently used in the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard—a distinguishing symbol worn by any individual who has served a minimum of 12 consecutive years of active duty with an outstanding conduct record. An enlisted member of these organizations, with such achievement in length of service and conduct, is authorized to wear rank insignia of a different color. The most familiar example is probably the gold rating badge and service stripes worn on the winter uniform by a Navy chief petty officer. Details re-

for this order to remain in the Service Record Book, it would aid in the member being reimbursed for his travel in a shorter period of time.

The time limit of 60 days seems reasonable inasmuch as current regulations direct liquidation of his travel no later than 15 days after reporting and very rarely, I think, you will find that claim for travel is submitted after 30 days. This allows a Marine an additional 30 days.

MSgt Joseph C. Galbraith  
594402

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, audit Annual Retirement Credit Reports (submitted for Reservists), and that they be checked for signature and correctness prior to being placed in the jacket of the person concerned. Those forms found to be incorrect and/or lacking a signature by the commanding officer, should be returned to the unit concerned for correction and then be returned to HQMC.

Reason for the above is given by hypothetical example in the following. MSgt Jones has completed 21 years of satisfactory service in the Reserve Corps. He has dedicated vacation periods to attending Annual Field Training each year and has performed all duties in an excellent manner and, too, has attended 98% of all scheduled drills. Involved in an accident, Jones can no longer qualify for membership in the Reserve Corps, so submits his request for retirement. However, it is found that two Annual Retirement Credit Reports lack the signature of the commanding officer. Based upon the two reports not acceptable to HQMC, Jones is not eligible for retirement, despite having performed all required duties, etc., in a manner creditable to the Marine Corps.

MSgt Harry W. Pinto  
238434

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that certain *Leatherneck Magazine* articles, of particular interest to the Recruiting Service be reprinted and furnished to all recruiting facilities, including the sub-station level.

At this sub-station, we have used *Leatherneck Magazine* to great advantage for "closing the sale" and/or convincing young men that the Ma-

rine Corps is the Armed Service best suited to them as a career, or for fulfilling their military obligation. We have come to depend upon *Leatherneck* more or less as a "crutch" in selling a particularly desirable applicant who would have otherwise enlisted in another service.

The question most often asked is, "How does the Marine Corps classify recruits as to job, etc?" With many applicants, our word description is sufficient to satisfy their curiosity but the great percentage are not satisfied with this substitute. *Leatherneck* has been an invaluable aid in substantiating what the recruiter tells the applicant.

In a previous issue of *Leatherneck*, an article appeared concerning the Classification and Assignment Section at the MCRDep, San Diego. Another article which appeared recently was titled "Physically Fit." Articles of this type, if reprinted and furnished to the Recruiting Service, would be of considerable aid to the recruiter in

clearance is required, however, no mention is made as to how it will be obtained. I am sure many Marines have experienced the situation that upon receipt of orders overseas they go to battalion headquarters to get the "scoop" on dependents accompanying them with concurrent travel, and no one knows. Upon referral to higher headquarters, the same thing exists. No one knows what to do. If there were a specific order or publication in effect, it could be referenced on the MCSO or authority which directed the transfer of the Marine and would be readily available at all command levels. It could include requirements for area clearance, passports and visas, immunizations, and instructions on how to obtain such. This order could be basically set up by having each overseas command, where dependents are authorized, submit to HQMC an SOP for obtaining concurrent travel of dependents. This would list: Area Commander to apply to for area clearance, approximate



presenting a clearer picture of recruit training to the parents as well as to the applicant.

GySgt Glenn E. Merritt  
657012

wait for housing, and other necessary details required. The order could be kept current by a requirement for these activities to report changes to HQMC as they occurred.

I am sure that this would be a great service to Marines who are authorized and desire to have their dependents accompany them to overseas areas and would, in the long run, reduce paper work for requests for area clearance, etc., as there would be an SOP established which would be up to date, and available at all command levels.

SSgt George L. Hunt, Jr.  
1217766



# In Reserve

Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis



Members of VTU 1-26, Boston, Mass., are proud of the trophies they won during the 1960 USMCR

National Gallery Rifle Matches. The Reserve unit has taken the national crown twice in succession

Official USMC Photo

## Distance Traveler

Sgt John S. Nawoichyk recently missed a roll call when his Marine Air Reserve unit met for its monthly drill at the South Weymouth Naval Air Station in Massachusetts. When he reported to Marine Attack Squadron 217's sergeant major, however, he had a good excuse for being one hour late.

Each month, Sgt Nawoichyk travels from his home at Horne Tooke Road, Palisades, N. Y., to the New England Air Station to attend the Saturday and Sunday meetings of his squadron. Since the Reservist is employed by Pan-American World Airways in New York City, the airline affords him the opportunity of traveling to and from Boston aboard its planes.

The tardy sergeant explained to the sergeant major that he had left New

York's Idlewild Airport more than 17 hours previously. His superior found this a little hard to believe, however, since the regular flight time is approximately one hour to Boston's Logan International Airport.

But, Nawoichyk assured the sergeant major, the trip he had just completed was a bit unusual. He had left Idlewild at 3 p.m., Friday, aboard an airliner scheduled to land one hour later at Boston. Because of storm conditions over Boston, the plane changed its flight plan after circling the city for almost an hour, and headed for Gander, Newfoundland, a refueling stop for overseas flights to Shannon, Ireland. Nawoichyk got off at Gander and booked passage back to Boston, this time aboard a plane which was coming in from London. At 8:30 p.m., he was airborne again—and he still had plenty of time

to make his unit's muster. At the end of the flight, Nawoichyk stepped off the plane, only to find himself back where he had started from eight hours previously. The aircraft had been unable to land at Boston because the weather was still bad!

Still determined to reach Boston one way or the other, Sgt Nawoichyk caught a bus for Grand Central Station and boarded a train. His problem had been solved—he thought. Switch trouble developed on the tracks, and there was a two-hour delay before the train pulled out of New York!

When the squadron Reservists fell out for muster at 8 a.m. on Saturday, Nawoichyk was just arriving at the Boston Depot.

Having traveled by plane, bus and train, the Marine's journey was completed only after he contacted his aunt

in South Boston and asked for auto transportation to the NAS.

Following Nawoichyk's explanation for his tardiness the sergeant major noted on the muster report, "Excuse Granted."

SSgt Don Summerford  
ISO, MARTD, MARTE, NAS  
South Weymouth, Mass.

## Return to P. I.

"After almost 40 years of close association with the Marine Corps, I can see few changes in recruit training methods other than those normal ones that are made by the evolution of time."

That's the way MSgt John B. Reino saw it when he visited the east coast Marine Corps Recruit Depot for the first time since he completed boot camp in November, 1920.

"Radical changes in recruit training are not necessary," he stated. "The reason for boot camp is to introduce young men to the military and to instill discipline in them. This is the same as it has always been and the way it should continue."

MSgt Reino returned to PI while on a Reserve training stint at nearby MCAS, Beaufort, S. C., with the Marine Air Reserve Attack Squadron (VMA)-322, South Weymouth, Mass. He is serving as squadron sergeant major.

During his first enlistment in the post World War I disarmament era, he recalls that, "The Armed Forces were so small then, you rarely saw a uniformed man other than on a military installation. We had no large Marine Corps bases then. Most Marines were

on sea-going duty or security duty with various Naval yards.

His first tour of duty after leaving Parris Island was at the U. S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where he was responsible for maintenance and coaching at the rifle range. At that time the "Gitmo" range was the largest in the world.

The remainder of his first tour was served at Marine detachments at Charlestown, (Boston) Mass., and Hampton Roads, Va., Navy yards.

Following his discharge in 1924, Reino joined the USMCR, but saw no active service, other than Summer training periods, until he was called to active duty in World War II. He served with Marine Air Group-42 in California, and later in the Okinawa campaign.

He then went Reserve again after the Japanese surrender, and joined Marine Fighter Squadron (VMF)-235, South Weymouth. Reino remained there until the unit was called to active duty at the onset of the Korean Conflict. Release from active duty in 1952, he joined the newly activated VMA-322, and has remained with the unit since.

MSgt Reino's son, John, is a corporal, and an aviation electronics man with the unit.

In civilian life, MSgt Reino is a government jet engine inspector at the General Electric Company's West Lynn, Mass., plant.

Cpl Frank Evans  
ISO, MCRDep  
Parris Island, S. C.

## Long Distance Haul

Not to be outdone by other Marine Reserve units traveling via motor

march to field training sites, the 6th Truck Company, USMCR, Sacramento, Calif., successfully completed a 1006-mile round-trip haul.

Departing Sacramento, the company followed a pre-arranged route to 29 Palms, Calif. Captain G. M. Crall, Commanding Officer of the unit, remarked, "The results of home armory training were certainly obvious. The company convoyed to Camp Pendleton in 1959, and the improvements shown by all hands were tremendous."

Captain S. G. Tribe, Jr., Inspector-Instructor, was also enthusiastic about the performance of the unit. He was particularly impressed by the maintenance section with the trail party.

"Minor problems were quickly solved and repairs were made immediately," Capt Tribe said. "The cooperation shown between driver and mechanic in preventive maintenance would be the envy of any FMF truck commander," he continued.

The company marched in two serials with a total of 20 vehicles. They rendezvoused with refueling vehicles at the 4th 155-mm. Gun Battery's training center, Bakersfield.

Unit officers and NCOs prepared march graphs and logs of the trip, and were understandably pleased with themselves when the convoy arrived at its destination only minutes off schedule.

Looking toward the future, the 6th would be happy to transport other units to their field training sites in 1961. According to the CO, "We've got the troop space; let's use it."

A. J. Corrigan, Jr.,  
6th Truck Co., USMCR  
Sacramento, Calif.

END



Official USMC Photo

LtGen Wallace Greene, Jr., received a model of the GV-I from Maj R. Wilcox, president of Atlanta's MCROA Chapter



Official USMC Photo

SgtMaj G. S. Cram, I-I staff, 2d Comm. Support Bn., Chicago, Ill., displayed "tools of the trade," presented to him as a gag by his unit

# Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

## SgtMaj

CRONE, J R (9999) 2dMAW to MARC  
NAS Glen  
FLEMING, J H (9999) 3dMAW to  
ForTrps 29 Palms  
JOYNER, O B (9999) NAD Fallbrook  
to MCB CamPen  
PEARCY JR, W J (9999) 10thRIFCo to  
MCB CamLej  
WAHLEN, J P (9999) 73dRIFCo to  
MCSC Barstow

## 1stSgt

BALDRIDGE, G D (0398) FMFLant to  
29thRIFCo  
BRESETT, J E (0398) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 1stMarDiv  
CARROLL, J M (0398) 3dMarDiv to  
10thRIFCo  
DANIEL, J L (0398) 12thRIFCo to 1st-  
MarDiv  
FARNIA, M C (0398) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
FLYNN, J P (0398) MCB CamPen to  
USS Estes  
HEAP, V I (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to  
1stMarDiv  
LANIER, W H (0398) 2dMarDiv to  
FMFLant  
LEGG, H D (0398) 3dMarDiv to 73d-  
RIFCo  
LENDEN, N. A. (0398) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to USS Galveston  
MAY, C H (0398) USS Bon Homme  
Richard to NAVFAC Albrook  
MOORE, J F (0398) USS Galveston to  
LFTLTUANT  
PORTER, L T (0398) 3dMAW to 12th-  
RIFCo  
PORTERFIELD, F (0398) 1stMarDiv to  
MAD SD  
SEXTON, H E (0398) USS Rochester to  
ForTrps 29 Palms  
STINECIPHER, R H (0398) USS Estes to  
MCB CamPen  
TRAM, J O (0398) NTC GLAKES to  
GOM10Inf Chdo  
VOSHALE, G (6498) AFMFPAc to  
USS Bon Homme Richard  
WARD, E E (0398) ForTrps FMFPAc to  
1stMarDiv  
WARREN, J S (0398) 1stATC to  
ForTrps CamLej

## MSgt

ADAMS, R L (6413) MCAS CherPt to  
1stMAW  
AHEARN, M D (3421) MCB CamPen to  
MCB CamLej  
ALBERT, E E (0141) Naples to MCB  
CamPen  
BAILLIF, A E (6413) 3dMAW to 1st-  
MarDiv  
BATES, J B (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BAZZELL, C A (0369) 9th MCRRD to  
1stMarDiv  
BEEZELEY JR, T C (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMAW  
BOGARD, L P (3081) MCRD SD to  
MCSC Barstow

BRIGHTMAN, J C (1169) 1stMarDiv to  
Camp Smedley D Butler  
BROWN, H R (4131) 1stMAW to MCB  
CamLej  
CANNON, G N (0440) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
CASPAR, G L (0141) MB WashDC to  
MCSC Quant  
CLIDEN, E H (3049) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 1stMAW  
COLEMAN, J B (3049) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
CRABB, S T (0369) MCRD SD to  
1stMAW  
CRUMFOUD, J W (6614) AFMFPAc to  
MAD NATTC Min  
CRUMLEY, J C (3049) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 1stMAW  
CURREY, T D (3349) FMFPac to  
MCB CamPen  
DAUBY, D M (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
DESERIO, A (3051) 1stMarDiv to  
MCRD SD  
DI SILVESTRO, V S (0161) 2dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
DOUSE, C A (1169) Camp Smedley D  
Butler to 1stMarDiv  
DUNWAY, R S (6441) MAD Mfs to  
1stMAW  
DUNN, R B (3071) FMFLant to 1st-  
MarDiv  
FALTYNNSKI, J E (3371) NAS PaxRiv  
FARMER, C T (3049) 1stMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
FARRAR, B D (3071) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
FISSLER, F (4312) 2dMarDiv to  
MCB Camp Minnesota  
FISHER, J P (6761) 1stMAW to 2MAW  
GIRONE, J (0369) MCSC Albany to  
MCAS CherPt  
GLISCHINSKI, F A (0431) 3dMarDiv to  
3dMAW  
GOLETTFO, M A (3516) 2dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
GORDON, W L (6621) 1stMarDiv to  
1stMAW  
HAMILTON, C E (3421) 1stMAW to  
MCB CamPen  
HARTMAN, M I (4111) HQMC to  
HEARD, J M (3516) 3dMAW to 3d-  
MarDiv  
HENRY JR, C J (2741) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD SD  
HOLLAND, W E (3049) NAS Bkly to  
2dMarDiv  
HORN, K R (6641) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MarDiv  
JACKSON, J H (3061) MCB CamLej to  
MCAS K-Bay  
KENNEDY, M D (0141) MCS Quant to  
MCRD PI  
LEAF, O (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
FFT  
LUCAS, M H (0369) 2dMarDiv to 9th-  
RIFCo  
MACIAS, L P (2529) USS Taconic to  
2dMarDiv  
MASSEY, E M (6614) 3dMAW to  
MAD Mfs  
McFADDEN, L D (0141) 8th MCRRD to  
3dMarDiv  
MOORE, A L (6419) FMFPac to MCB  
CamPen

MYERS, R T (6613) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MarBrig  
NORRIS, W D (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to  
3dMarDiv  
O'CONNOR, J T (0141) 2dMAW to  
NAS Glen  
PARKER, P C (3049) MCB CamLej to  
1stMAW  
PEPPER, J A (1169) ForTrps FMFLant to  
1stMAW  
PRICE, W H (2539) 1stMarDiv to MB  
NB Bkly  
REYNOLDS, P D (0141) MCRD PI to  
HQMC FFT  
ROXIX, L J (2336) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
ROUTE, E W (6112) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
SALEM, W W (3916) 1stMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
SCHMIDT, R E (6441) MAD Mfs to  
1stMAW  
SCRAPE, F E (3516) 1stMarDiv to  
1stMAW  
SEBANJITS, G (0369) 4th MCRRD to  
2dMarDiv  
SPOONER JR, C C (0141) 2dMarDiv to  
HQMC  
SMITH, R D (6413) MCAS CherPt to  
1stMAW  
THOMPSON, J D (0369) MB Vallejo to  
MCAAS Yuma  
TRESS, R E (0171) 6th MCRRD to  
MCAS CherPt  
WALDEN, J T (7113) MCS Quant to  
1stMAW  
WALTERS, W D (3000) MarCorSupActy  
Phila to 2dMarDiv

## GySgt

ALBRITTON, F L (3371) MCB CamPen to  
3dMarDiv  
ANGIL, J F (0369) MCS Quant to 4th  
MCRRD  
AZARIAN, H F (6441) MAG-32 to 1st-  
MAW  
BAILEY, H (2131) USS Princeton to  
29 Palms  
BAITX, M L (3071) USS Princeton to  
MCAS Santa Ana  
BAKER, M C (0141) 1st MCRRD to  
MCRD PI  
BAJIF, E S (6413) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
BARTON, W J (3261) 1stMarDiv to  
USS Princeton  
BEAL, H R (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS  
Quant  
BECK, C R (6641) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MarDiv  
MCB CamLej  
BENNET, C W (0121) HQMC to MCS  
Quant  
BLANCHETTE, R J (2336) 2dMAW to  
3dMAW  
BLAND, R F (0369) MAD NAS Pens  
3dMarDiv  
BOLTON, J L (7113) 1stMarBrig to  
3dMAW  
BRANDON, F (3049) MB NS Argentina  
NF to 89thRIFCo  
BREWER, E J (3049) MAG-26 to  
MarCorSup  
BROWN, E "W" (3371) MCB CamPen to  
ForTrps 29 Palms  
BUENFIL, G (5593) FMFPac to MCRD  
SD

BURKHART, C F (6727) FMFLant to  
2dMAW  
CALVERT, P A (0369) 1st MCRRD to  
2dMarDiv  
CALVETTE, B T (3349) MCRD SD to  
HQMC FFT  
CALE, G A (0141) MCRD PI to MCB  
CamPen  
CARSON, P S (6412) 2dMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
CHAREST, N J (6761) 1stMAW to  
2dMAW  
CHESTER, J N (0141) MCRD PI to  
MCS Quant  
CHILTON, K E (6611) 1stMarBrig to  
MCAS Yuma  
CHOW, C K (3071) MCAS El Toro to  
USS Princeton  
COOK, R (3371) MCB CamPen to For-  
Trps 29 Palms  
CROWELL, H W (3071) MCS Quant to  
USS Boxer  
CULLEN, N J (6413) 3dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
CUSHMAN, G E (4312) 2dMarDiv to  
HQMC FFT  
DAVENPORT, C H (3049) 3dRIFCo to  
MCSC Albany  
DAVIS SR, H N (1371) 2dMarDiv to  
Camp Smedley D Butter  
DAVIS, R G (6761) 1stMAW to 2d-  
MAW  
DEEL, C L (4131) FMFPac to MCBS  
CamLej  
DELONG, W (7041) 1stMarBrig to 3d-  
MAW  
DRINKWINE JR, C A (3071) 1stMAW to  
1stMAW  
EKMAN, R H (6413) 1stMAW to 1st-  
MarBrig  
ERAVI, H A (0369) 1stMarDiv to NS  
SanFran  
FIELD, L M (3211) 1stMCRRD to MCB  
CamLej  
FISHER, B F (7041) MAG-32 to  
NAS Glen  
FLOYD, H A (0369) 5th MCRRD to  
1stMarDiv  
FOLWY, J R (0211) 1stMAW to For-  
Trps CamLej  
FORD JR, A H (0369) MCRD SD to  
NS Single Pt  
FORD, A L (3049) MCSC Barstow to  
HQMC FFT  
FOX, L M (0141) MCRD PI to MCAS  
El Toro  
FRANCIS, L (0369) 5th MCRRD to 1st-  
MarDiv  
FRANCIS, S C (3371) MCB CamPen to  
ForTrps 29 Palms  
FREEMAN, K E (0811) 1stMarDiv to  
HQMC FFT  
FROEDE JR, A (6412) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
GARLANDO, E Y (0369) MCSC Barstow to  
1stMarDiv  
GAYLORD, D M (6413) 3dMAW to  
MCAS K-Bay  
GILES, A B (3141) 6th MCRRD to  
MCRD PI  
GILLIGAN, W (0141) 12th MCRRD to  
MCRD SD  
GREENAWALT, D G (6412) 2dMAW to  
1stMAW  
GRIFFITH, R S (3516) 2dMAW to  
3dMarDiv  
GROSS, B (0369) MB SubB NLon to  
MCB CamLej  
HALL, J M (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
HANSEN, J R (1316) FMFPac to FMF  
CamPen  
HEARN JR, J M (3049) MarCorSupActy  
Phila to 1stMAW  
HENDERSON, S J (0369) 9thRIFCo to  
2dMarDiv  
HOLDEMAN, R E (6761) 2dMAW to  
HQMC FFT  
HORADAN, L R (6613) 1stMarBrig to  
MAD Mfs  
HOWELL, W J (6413) 3dMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
HYDE, O (0369) MCSC CamPen to  
MCSC Barstow  
JASMER, G D (3371) MCSFA SFran to  
1stMarDiv  
JOHNSON, D C (0369) 4th MCRRD to  
1stMAW  
KEEFER, R L (6413) MCS Quant to  
1stMAW  
KRATCOSKI, E L (0141) MB WashDC to  
HQMC FFT  
LABAT, A P (6411) MAD Mfs to 1st-  
MAW  
LAJAPPELLE, D V (6413) MCS Quant to  
1stMAW  
LA CLAIRE, J W (0141) 12th MCRRD to  
MCB CamPen FFT  
LAKIN, C D (0369) MCS CamLej to  
HQMC  
LA MARSH, L E (6461) MCRD SD to  
1stMAW  
LANG, H J (4312) 2dMAW to MARTD  
MARTC NARTU NAS NorVa  
LEVALLY, V E (3312) MCAS El  
Toro to 12th MCRRD  
LINDSTRAND, G J (3421) 8th MCRRD to  
3dMarDiv  
LITCHFORD, F C (0369) 1stMarDiv to  
USS Saint Paul  
MACFARLANE, M L (6613) MAD Mfs to  
1stMAW  
MALEZC, E J (0369) 9thInfBn to 2d-  
MAW  
MANTHEY, A E (0369) MB Pearl to  
1stMarDiv  
MCEACHERN, R F (3049) 2dMAW to  
NAS Bkly  
MCGEHEE, T O (0369) 12th MCRRD to  
MAD Mfs  
MCKEITHEN, C S (6413) 3dMAW to  
1stMAW  
MC LAUGHLIN, R K (0141) MCS Quant to  
MB NB Phil FTT  
MESSINA JR, G E (6412) 3dMAW to  
NAS LosAlam  
MIKOLOWSKI, A R (6412) 3dMAW to  
1stMAW  
MONTGOMERY, E L (1169) Camp  
Smedley D Butter to ForTrps CamLej  
MOORE, C G (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD SD

MURPHY, V L (6411) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 CHESTER, W H (6725) 2dMAW to FMF-Lant  
 NADLER JR, L H (6713) 1stMarDiv to NAS Olathe Kans  
 ODOR, L M (1419) MCB CamPen to Camp H M Smith  
 OLSON, J A (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
 ORMOND, R F (3071) MCAS Beaufort to 2dMAW  
 PAGE, C G (1169) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
 PALASTRO, J A (3121) MCSC Albany to NATTC Jax to NAS Seattle  
 PARSHAGHAN, E (3049) HQMC to MCRD PI  
 PELLIZZARI, L J (0369) 1stMCRD to MCB CamLej  
 POSTELLE, G E (0848) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
 PRISSEY, J (0141) FMFPac to MCAS Chapel  
 PRICE SR, P A (6511) 1stMarBri to 3dMAW  
 RASPOTNIK, F G (3049) 8thMCRD to 1stMarDiv  
 RHOADES, H A (0141) HQMC to MAG-32  
 RHODES, D (0431) USS Boxer to FMFLant to Novra  
 ROBINSON, R E (1811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 RUEBUCK JR, T E (5547) 3dMAW to 8th& I  
 RUSS JR, C R (0441) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
 SHAPIRO, R A (5517) MCB 29 Palms to 8th & I  
 SHEARER, W J (6413) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
 SHEVELY, L G (1169) 1stMarDiv to 12thMCRD  
 SMITH, J F (0369) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv  
 SMITH, L E (3049) MCSC Barstow to MCRD PI FFT  
 SMITH, K E (0811) 1stMarDiv to HQMC FFT  
 SYKES, M A (0369) 2dMarDiv to USS Shangri-La  
 TENNISON, J A (0369) 2dMarDiv to LFTLANT  
 THOMPSON, E (0369) MD NB Ports-1stMarDiv  
 THARP, H H (6412) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv  
 TIMONEY, J J (0141) MCAS Yuma to MCB CamPen FFT  
 VOSNIC, S W (6411) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
 WAIT, M G (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 WALKER, C H (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 WARD, D G (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS  
 WARNER, T A (3049) 1stMCRD to 2dMarDiv  
 WATERS, J (3049) 9thMCRD to 2dMarDiv  
 WATSON, D (0141) MB NS Argentina to 2dMAW  
 WERTS, R A (3261) USS Princeton to MCAAS El Toro  
 WHEELER JR, F M (6413) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
 WILSON, O M (3051) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC FFT  
 YOUNG, H W (0141) 3dMarDiv to NS SFran

### SSgt

ALLEN, H L (0121) 1stMCRD to MCS Quant to ALIFF, W T (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW  
 ANSLER, W P (6412) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMAW  
 ANDERSON, D J (0369) LdgForTru-Pac to 1stMarDiv  
 ANDERSON, L (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarBri  
 ARENDTS, C J (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3d-MarWiv  
 ARNOLD, R H (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv  
 ALSTON, R C (0141) 6thMCRD to MAG-32  
 BABINEAU JR, R O (6631) MAS NATTC Jax to 2dMAW  
 BACHLAND, L N (3041) 3dMAW to MCHRS Hot  
 BADDELL, E (0141) MCB CamPen to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 BAKER, M L (2336) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 BASHAM, W H (0369) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv  
 BARTON, R E (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
 BENGE, J R (0369) MB Vallejo to 1stMarDiv  
 BENNET, M F (1811) 9thMCRD to 1stMarDiv  
 BERGER, R A (0141) 1stMCRD to BOYD, D W (0369) MCRD SD to USS Yorktown  
 BRITTON, F D (0849) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 BROWN JR, E H (2111) MCRD PI to HQMC  
 BRYANT, M I (0369) MCS Quant to 76thRHC  
 BUSAMATO, C D (0369) MCB CamLej to MarCorSleCof  
 CAMPBELL, J J (0161) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv  
 CAMPBELL, R P (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv  
 CAREY, R W (6727) 1stMarBri to 3dMAW  
 CARMEN, M W (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to Mad Mfs  
 CARTER, J A (0369) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant

CHEVRETTTE, E N (0141) 1stMCRD to ForTrps CamLej  
 CHESTER, KAS, C C (6631) 1stMarBri to MAD NATTC Jax  
 CHRISTIAN, L D (0431) FlagAlw COMPBIBGRU 3 to 1stMarDiv  
 CLEVENGER, A L (6631) MAD NATTC Jax to NAS Seattle  
 COOY, J B (3613) USS Princeton to ForTrps CamLej  
 COLWELL JR, C L (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 CRAIG, G W (0141) 1stANGLICO FMF to MCRD PI FFT  
 CROZIER, F (3371) USS Princeton to 2dMAW  
 PARSHAGHAN, E (3049) HQMC to MCRD PI  
 CROWE, J T (6511) MAW NATTC Jax to MAG-32  
 DAMMONTE, C F (0811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 DAYNT JR, W J (3516) 2dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
 DAVENPORT, R J (2131) MCS Quant to MD USS Boxer to 1stMAW  
 DAVIDSON, C C (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 DAVIS, G S (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
 DAYTON, H W (6411) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
 DUNCAN, W E (0441) 1stMAW to MAD  
 DESCHENES, J R R (7113) 1stMarBri to MCAS CherPt  
 DIEBERT, H J (3069) USS Shangri-La to MCB CamPen  
 DOBBINS, A (9141) MCAS El Toro to 2dMAW  
 DUFFY, W C (6400) 1stMAW to MAD  
 DUNCAN, W E (0441) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW  
 EARL, J W (3619) MCAS El Toro to USS Princeton to 2dMAW  
 ELDRIDGE, R W (2771) 2dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 FAIRBROTHER JR, M G (3516) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 FINEN, N C (3116) MCB CamLej to Camp H M Smith  
 FLYNN, C E (3371) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI  
 FRANKLIN JR, C R (0161) MAG-26 to 1stMarBri  
 FREEDMAN, J A (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW  
 FRENCH, A E (0141) 9thMCRD to MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 GAMBLE JR, F R (6741) 1stMarBri to 3dMAW  
 GAMBLE, H W (3049) ForTrps FMFPac to MCAS El Toro  
 GARDINER, R S (0161) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
 GARMON JR, E T (0161) 1stMarBri to MCSC Barstow  
 GAUTHIER JR, P J (2dMarDiv to MB NB Bklyn to 2dMarDiv)  
 GAUTIER, R F (0141) Camp Smedley D Butler to MCSC Albany  
 GENTILE, T (0369) 2dMarDiv to NB Portsmouth  
 GLATFELTER, S K (0811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 GOODMAN, A M (0141) 1stCommCo to ForTrps CamLej  
 GRAY, J A (0141) 9thMCRD to MCB CamLej  
 GREBBS, R V (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 GREEN, W D (1391) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 GREER, W A (0369) MCRD SD to HQMC FFT  
 GULINO, T A (6715) 1stMarBri to MCAAS Yuma  
 GUNNING, R H (0431) 2dMarDiv to USS Boxer  
 HALL JR, E F (6933) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro

HAD, V K (0369) MB Pearl to Camp H M Smith  
 HARRIS, C E (0141) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
 HARRIS, W L (0141) 9thMCRD to FMFLant  
 HAZZARD, E R (0161) 1stMarBri to ForTrps CamLej  
 HENDERSON, R L (6411) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 HODGES, E E (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
 HUTCHISON, H S (4131) MCSC Albany to MCAF New River  
 JACOBS, G T (0369) MB NB Npt to 2dMAW  
 JACKSON, A P (0369) USS Yorktown to 1stMarDiv  
 JOHNSON, F J (3421) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
 KESSLER, T E (0369) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen  
 KRAEMER, R P (2111) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSC Barstow to 1stMAW  
 LEPEZDOTE, J E (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
 LITTRIDGE, R L (2131) 1stMarDiv to USS Princeton  
 LYNN, L G (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
 LONG, S R, H (3036) 5thSupCo to 3dMarDiv  
 LONG, W B (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
 MATDSON, L H (6412) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW  
 MC DANIEL, R H (38thRRC to FMFLant  
 MCKENCHNIE, H A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
 MEIER, R W (2626) MCB CamLej to Camp Smedley D Butler  
 MILLER, D R (0369) MCB NB Bklyn to 2dMarDiv  
 MILLER, W H (0369) 1stMCRD to 1stMarDiv  
 MILLER, W R (3051) MarCorComp 5thMCRD to 2dMAW  
 MILLER, W E (0141) MD NavActy London to ForTrps CamLej  
 MOES, W E (3537) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 MOTT, W D (7141) 1stAirDelCo to 1stMAW  
 MULLIGAN, J R, W W (0431) 9thMCRD to NS SD FFT to MCB 29 Palms  
 MUNN, W E (0141) 5th105mmHowBtry to 1stMAW  
 MURRAY, J R (0141) MCB CamPen to 5th105mmHowBtry  
 NATION, O D (0369) MCRD PI to MB Sub BN  
 NELSON, E A (0141) 52dRRC to 2dMAW  
 NOVAK, E J (3516) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
 NOWINSKI, G C (3049) MCB CamPen to MCB CamLej  
 O'BRIEN, R C (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to 52dRRC  
 OLSEN, G L (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 OROKKE, G (0369) 1stMCRD to MCRD PI  
 PAGERLY, T (0369) 1stMCRD to 3dMarDiv  
 PATTEN, T (3141) 5thMCRD to MCB CamLej  
 PIERCE, J W (1811) MAD NATTC Jax to ForTrps CamLej  
 PURDIE, J (3619) MCS Quant to MCSC Barstow to 2dMAW  
 QUINN, H E (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
 RADCLIFFE, J L (3081) FMFPac to MCAAS Yuma

RAWLINS, B R (3516) 3d105mmHow-Btry to 1stMarDiv  
 REEDS, J R, W B (0141) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMCRD to 3dMarDiv  
 RICHARDSON, C R (0369) USS Saint Paul to MCB CamPen  
 ROBBINS, J L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
 ROBERTS, R G (0811) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
 ROBERTS, J M (0431) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
 ROBERTS, K J (6412) MARTD MARTC NAS Anacostia to MCAS El Toro  
 ROMP, J R (2771) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
 ROWE, N P (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
 RUSH, D L (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 SAIN, G W (1861) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
 SARTE, B (0369) NS Sangley Pt to MCB CamPen  
 SAVAGE, S J (6413) NAS Anacostia to 1stMAW  
 SAWYER, S W (3361) MCRD PI to MCB CamPen  
 SEGER, E D (4313) 3dMAW to 8thMCRD  
 SHEA, J J (6411) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
 SITTOM, J W (6411) 2dMAW to MCAS K-Bay  
 SKIPPER, E P (6725) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
 SLAUGHTER, Z (0369) MB NAD Lau-luiae to MCB CamPen  
 SODERSTOM, F R (6411) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 SPRINGER, R J (4312) 3dMAW to MCB CamPen  
 STEPHEN, M W (6481) MAG-26 USS Boxer  
 STEWART, F C (0161) FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
 STILSON, E D (0141) 6thMCRD to FMFLant  
 SUJKO JR, G E (4029) MCAS CherPt to MCSC Albany  
 SWINK, R M (0171) 6thMCRD to MCB CamLej  
 SZADZIEWICZ, E A (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv  
 TAFT, G S (0369) MB WashDC to 1stMarDiv  
 TARTER, A (0369) MCRD PI to MD NB Portsmouth  
 THOMAS, R G (2311) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB FleaCty Sasebo  
 TIBBITS, S (2771) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 TRIPPLETT, J D (6761) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
 TUTTLE, J L (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
 WALTERS, C T (0848) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 WALKER, M R (1419) Camp Smedley D Butler to MCRD PI  
 WALTERS, C T (0848) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
 WHALEY, M M (3049) MarCorSupActy Phil to MCS Quant  
 WRIGHT, B M (6441) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
 WILLINGHAM, J E (0369) 13thInfBn to 1stMarDiv  
 WILLIAMS, A R (2111) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
 WILLIAMS SR, N E (3371) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
 WILLIARD, J F (0369) MCB CamLej to MAD Mfs  
 WOLFE, L T (6481) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv

END



# BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by MSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## Seniority Takes Precedence With Staff NCO Promotions

Time-in-grade and time-in-service have emerged as primary factors in selection for promotion in the Staff NCO ranks. However, the ambitious young Marine with outstanding abilities has not been overlooked.

This was the result of a study approved recently by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General David M. Shoup.

Time-in-grade rates the top position for selection to pay grades E-6 and E-7, while time-in-service takes precedence for selection to E-8 and E-9.

Promotion boards will be instructed to make not less than 90 percent of their nominations for selection to pay grade E-7 from those considered eligible in the average or above average time-in-grade group. The average time-in-grade factor for each MOS will be computed by HQMC and furnished to the boards prior to the convening date.

This board may make up to 10 percent of selections on the basis of superior abilities which fully justify these selections from among Marines with less than average time-in-grade.

In the event the board cannot find a sufficient number of qualified personnel to meet the 90 percent requirement, it must request the Commandant to increase the authorized percentage of the junior group.

For promotion to pay grade E-6, this percentage factor has been established at 75/25 with the higher percentage coming from those who have average or above average time-in-grade. In this case, the percentage factor was given as a guide

only, and the board would have the authority to deviate from this figure if, in their opinion, such deviation would be in the best interest of the Marine Corps.

Here again, the study stressed that average time-in-grade was not to be confused with the minimum time-in-grade required for promotion.

When the number of Marines within the above average time-in-grade bracket is insufficient from which to select these percentages, the board is authorized to reduce the time-in-grade requirement to insure that existing vacancies are exceeded by at least 15 percent, to allow for competitive selection.

The study pointed out that, although time-in-grade and time-in-service were factors in promotion, they were not the only considerations. Fitness reports, test results, performance on independent duty, assignment as a drill instructor, or as a recruiter, awards, growth potential, leadership qualifications and the specific requirements within each MOS are additional factors. Physical condition was also stressed as a contributing factor for promotion. Boards will be informed that a high GCT score, in itself, is not a reason to favor a man for promotion.

In summary, the study provides for promotion of those staff NCOs who have the experience of time-in-grade and time-in-service and who have demonstrated their ability with the proficiency expected of their ranks.

## New Peacetime War Orphans Education Program

War Orphans Education, originally for the sons and daughters of deceased war veterans, has been broadened by a new law to include the children of deceased veterans of peacetime service.

However, eligibility requirements for peacetime service under the new law will be stricter than for wartime service, the VA explained.

The wartime veteran must have died in military service or as the result of a service-connected condition after he was discharged.

Death of the peacetime veteran, however, must have been caused by the actual performance of military duties or resulted from extra-hazardous service.

Actual definition of wartime and peacetime service is given in the new law as follows:

World War II for War Orphans Education purposes, begins December 7, 1941, and ends December 31, 1946. The Korean Conflict begins June 27,

1950, and ends January 31, 1955.

Peacetime service begins September 16, 1940, (date of the Selective Service Act); excludes the war dates and continues to run on into the future until such time as young men "are no longer liable for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

Children of deceased veterans generally must be between 18 and 23 to go to school under the War Orphans Education program. They may receive up to 36 months of education. The Federal Government pays up to \$110 a month for their schooling.

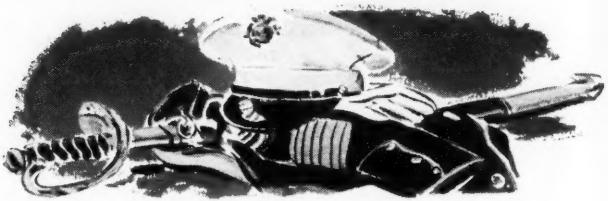
The new law for the first time also gives the Government's stamp of approval to courses given on television for college credit—so long as the war orphan student is working toward a regular college degree and so long as the major portion of his studies require classroom attendance.

END

Anita  
Ekberg



# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete E. Schinkel

## Placed on Retired List (1 Sept 60)

FUNK, Glenn C.	Col	CORNELISON, Elbert B.	291617	0398	BOOKE, Theodore J.	301231	0369
VAN ORMAN, Ellsworth G.	Col	FRINK, Lloyd S.	292685	0398	BOUDREAU, Herman J.	304229	6413
CROSS, Thomas J.	Col	GEARHART, Paul L.	279337	0398	BRADT JR., Charles E.	303489	6481
ELLIOTT, JR., Joseph H.	Col	KILLOUGH, James R.	274372	0398	DAVIS JR., John R.	287183	3311
HUGHES, John W.	Col	KIPHART, Roy F.	277836	0398	EDWARDS, Clorus	292535	4461
LOCKARD, Gordon R.	Col	RODWELLER, Leo R.	304090	0398	GILBERT, William H.	239835	3371
O'CONNELL, John L.	Col	RUSK, Harold W.	292834	0398	HIXSON JR., Fred	293265	0369
WILLIAMS, Bruce F.	Col	SADLIER, James N.	303794	0398	KRAFT, Alvin G.	293012	3516
BUSS, Wilbur J.	Col	WEIMANN, Robert J.	260069	0398	LAVIN SR., James R.	259831	4131
MC ILLWAIN, James W.	Col	WOODING, Jack W.	281996	0398	MONIOT, Joseph E.	292588	2161
NELSON, Egbert V.	Col				MUSICK, Lawson A.	290563	1519
PEARSON, Thomas W.	Col				RAMSEY, Louis M.	335616	3516
THOMPSON, Robert P.	Col				REABOLD, Maurice J.	261141	3371
BUTCHKO JR., Michael	Capt				SCHMITZER, Frank W.	278988	3049
GARRETT, Willard D.	Capt				SCHOONMAKER, William J.	290858	4131
HEAD, Samuel	Capt				SOHAYDA, Louis	286106	0369
HUKLE, Edward J.	Capt				STRONG, James M.	295891	3241
MC FARLAND, Robert L.	Capt				WILCOX, David D.	247771	7041
ROBBINS, Raymond B.	Capt						
SUDDUTH, Joseph F.	Capt						
WHITE, Charles H.	Capt						
WELCH, Winifred F.	Capt						
ELLIOTT, James F.	CWO-4						
GARRISON, Victor T.	CWO-4						
GRAHAM JR., James I.	CWO-4						
MILLS, Agge V.	CWO-4						
STONE, Donald M.	CWO-4						
WITHEY, Harold E.	CWO-4						
HORTON, Max O.	CWO-3						
WHITEHOUSE, Walter W.	CWO-3						
ARNOLD, Thomas C.	CWO-2						
BATES, Clifford F.	CWO-2						
KINCAID, John E.	CWO-2						

## Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

SMITH, John L.	Col	KING, Irven R.	280834	0369	GERKIN, Lawrence E.	298365	1169
ALLEN, Russell U.	Capt	KREKMAN, Anthony	289823	3349	HORNER, Charles A.	289986	3537
HARDIN, Harley S.	Capt	LA BARREARE, Walter F.	266828	0369	LEWIS, Haskell R.	287570	3537
JORGENSEN, Eric I.	Capt	LIPKE, Henry C.	267555	0141	POWERS, Claude D.	290405	2181
MILICEVICH JR., Richard J.	Capt	LOHMAN, Herman C.	271566	0811	ROMERO, Victor W.	592765	
LIVINGSTON, Winford R.	CWO-4	LUNDHAGEN, Louis F.	298209	1841	SANBORN SR., Robert H.	808112	3516
GREEN, James E.	CWO-3	LYNCH, John A.	266356	0369	THOMPSON, Dorothy E.	W772654	
MERRILL, Daniel W.	CWO-3	MARMISH, John E.	277944	0398			
REED, Lawrence W.	CWO-3	MATHIS, Frederick E.	291788	2369			

## Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SgtMaj		TOKASH, John	293440	0369	BEYER, Earl G.	1261339	5711
BRODERICK, Albert R.	259490	9999	2336	BRANTLEY, Jack H.	1188427	2533	
CALDWELL, Robert H.	292896	9999	6413	CHENETTE, Raymond F.	668551	6741	
HOBBES, William	262476	9999	3049	CONRAD, Donald F.	1150929	2536	
HONSE, John P.	255952	9999	6412	DANIEL, Frank E.	589168		
LYONS, Leiland M.	262327	9999	307706	SNYDER, Arthur E.	646076	1391	
STEEDLEY, James R.	291552	9999	3371	STRINGFELLOW, Robert J.	519940	3531	
THOMPSON, George E.	274798	9999	302067	TAYLOR, Robert A.	260979	3421	

## 1stSgt

BARKER, Lloyd W.	255138	0398	303759	6631	SEABURY, Helen E.	W777783	3421
BLASINGAME, James T.	271205	0398	270179	3361			

## GySgt

ANDERSON, Loren I.	293449	2111
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## GySgt

ANDERSON, Loren I.	293449	2111
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## Placed on Retired List (1 Oct 60)

KANTNER, George B.	Col			
BOLL, Richard L.	LtCol			
CLEMENTS, Edwin M.	LtCol			
CUSHING, Joseph P.	Maj			
MELTON, Merrill J.	Maj			
STANLEY, Earl F.	Maj			

STANSBERRY, Richard E.  
 ASHCRAFT, Milton S.  
 FURST, James S.  
 CLOSHEN, John R.  
 HARDWAY, James E.  
 JESSEN, Jesse A.  
 MAROHN, Howard E. K.  
 SEDINGER, James P.  
 STRONG, Hubert  
 ZIMMERMAN, Edward L.  
 ABBOTT, William H.  
 NEEDHAM, Edward C.  
 PRITCHARD, Warren B.  
 MILEY, Wayne G.  
 SMOKA, Louis C.  
 EDWARDS, John J.

Maj BRABYN, Edwin A. 278778 2529  
 Capt BRALY JR., John W. 291443 0791  
 Capt BRANDOW, Robert O. 294859 0369  
 Capt CAMPANELLA, Mario C. 295104 6412  
 Capt DAVIS, John R. 266927 0741  
 Capt ECKLER, Edmund C. 290923 6413  
 Capt ELDER JR., William R. 282451 0141  
 Capt FEMIA, Frances J. 297196 4131  
 Capt GEORGE JR., Mike 290265 3349  
 Capt GLAZA, Joseph F. 294080 0369  
 Capt HANER, David W. 296262 6481  
 CWO-4 HEIMRICK, LeRoy E. 294089 6613  
 CWO-4 HARDING, Hanley J. 297766 6511  
 CWO-3 HARNE, Frank W. 270227 0369  
 CWO-3 HOOPER, Nyle H. 264082 0141  
 CWO-2 JUSTUS, James 280522 3537  
 KINGREY, Earl C. 286314 3241  
 KNIGHTON, George E. 296936 6511  
 KOHLER, Chester E. 274244 0141  
 LOIZOS, James J. 296290 3349  
 LOPEZ, Charles McL. 358387 1371  
 MANURA, Joseph 286977 3371  
 MATEER, James B. 293237 6481  
 MC CARTY, Robert S. 295163 3516  
 MC GAUGHEY, Charles W. 294213 4111  
 MC NALLY, Paul 306828 3049  
 MILLS, Robert A. 296778 2171  
 MITZKE, Leonard 285929 6412  
 MIX, William G. 255775 4131  
 MURRAY, George S. 244382 0130  
 MURT, John J. 253693 0369  
 MYSLIK, Joseph T. 267798 0161  
 NEWSOM, William H. 269443 3537  
 PALINSKI, Albin J. 294030 6725  
 PAUL, Eldred W. 280740 6481  
 PETHICK, Raymond W. 240066 0369  
 PORTER, Robert E. 257958 0369  
 PRICHARD, Reuben M. 296278 1169  
 PRIDDY, Thomas J. 304830 2771  
 ROBERTS JR., Albert J. 308306 1391  
 ROOSVALL JR., Theodore B. 269573 3049  
 SANDERS, John R. 250363 0369  
 SCHRUM, George C. 275226 3311  
 STEWART, William M. 305403 4111  
 STOVAL JR., "E" "C" 295859 3081  
 TANNER, Robert L. 292519 3049  
 UETZ JR., Richard E. 244967 0369  
 WARYHA, John E. 296744 0369  
 WAITE, Richard G. 275979 4312  
 WEBB, James C. 294242 3049

ELLINGTON, Aubrey H. 294465 0369  
 FODEN, Finlay E. 304869 2111  
 GEORGE JR., Mike 290265 3349  
 HEIN, Clarence E. 231008 9915  
 GOMEZ, Joaquin 615666 0369  
 KIRBY, Perry G. 470609 1811  
 LIVERMORE, William E. 294805 0369  
 MC KINLEY, James R. 135177 6614  
 MORSE, Roy M. 266675 0369  
 PINER, William 291073 0369  
 REA, William V. 293927 0369  
 ROBERTS, Charles A. 281175 1371  
 ROZEL, Ralph Z. 302921 3049  
 SABA, John B. 296153 3049

### SSgt

BYRNE SR., Herbert R. 284838 3051  
 SMITH, Elsie H. 241505 3516

### Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

WELCH, Claude H.  
 AIRD, Vernon J.  
 LINFORD, Claude M.  
 GREER, Fredric L.

Col  
 Capt  
 1stLt  
 CWO-3

### Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

#### SgtMaj

DENES, Stephen J. 264738 9999  
 FITZGERALD, William J. 305520 9999  
 GREESON, Carl W. 261629 9999  
 HOUGHTALING, Daniel F. 294090 9999  
 KAHLER, Jack W. 266617 9999  
 MICHALSKI, Henry 282822 9999  
 ROACH, Luther J. 296524 9999

#### 1stSgt

CHATHAM, Marshall V. 296081 3098  
 HAMMONS, Robert B. 294187 0398  
 MC NAIR, Floyd F. 295418 0398  
 RAMSEY, Warren G. 294476 0398  
 SMITH, Charles H. 294975 3098  
 WYATT, Watson E. 277776 0398

#### MSgt

ABRAHAM, Woodrow W. 287052 3051  
 BAUMANN, Ray E. 314819 2529  
 BENEDETTO, Michael A. 308143 0369  
 BLACKWOOD, Lloyd T. 307792 6614

#### GySgt

BALZER, Robert D. 297498 3049  
 BEEN, Ernest R. 302781 6613  
 CLAY, Luther F. 297550 0369  
 DAVIS, Charles H. 307309 0369

#### GySgt

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 ERHARDT, Bruce W. 249699 0141  
 HELTON, Lacey E. 295147 3349  
 HUGHES, Russell W. 275426 6611  
 MONTNEY, Theodore 555753 1481  
 PLOSKI, John S. 288754 4611  
 STEED, Blake H. 289785 5711

#### Ssgt

CHOATE, Voris J. 289845 0811  
 HEADLEY, Ernest D. 981029 0369  
 KIRKPATRICK, Daryl M. 915992 2529  
 KOTAY, Victor 803014 0811  
 KRUPP, Russell J. 291780 3049  
 MC ANDREW, Woodrow E. 286148 3371  
 ROCKETT JR., Jesse C. 593725 6441

#### END

### WHITE CHRISTMAS



# FROM OUR READERS

by MSgt William A. Daum

**I**F YOU WERE to ask several million American kids what Santa Claus looks like, five will get you 10 that many of them would describe him as a man in a green uniform, spit-shined shoes and a ready smile. And, they'd be right. At least partially so. For their Santa is a Marine, one of the thousands who annually pitch in to make a success of the Marine Corps Reserve's Toys for Tots drive.

Last Christmas, for example, Marine Reservists, working in conjunction with dozens of local agencies from coast-to-coast and overseas, distributed more than five million toys to children less fortunate than most small fry. It was Toys for Tots' twelfth year of operation.

This year, while most of America was shopping for Thanksgiving gobblers, Marine Reservists were launching another Toys campaign. More than 220 Corps Reserve units, scattered throughout the country, start individual campaigns or join in already established drives.

Toys for Tots is not a back-scratching sort of endeavor in which the Marine Corps Reserve goes about seeking favors. Far from it. Tied in as it is with other Reserve community projects, the annual Toys drive is a lesson in human relations from the grassroots level to the nation's largest cities. Without stretching the imagination one iota, it is the Spirit of Christmas personified.

Cooperation with the Toys for Tots drives in each community is not national policy with agencies that provide a helping hand. But, each year you can find volunteer support from such organizations as the Salvation Army, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Elks, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Catholic Youth Organization, YMCA, Goodfellows, Community Chests and many others. For the past seven years, Shell Oil Company has been co-sponsor with the Marine Corps Reserve, lending talent from its art department for 24-sheet posters, and placing Tots barrels at Shell Stations across the country.

Adding to the community spirit of Toys for Tots, too, are the hundreds of

businesses, large and small, that contribute manpower, trucks, space and toys. A wealthy trucker in St. Louis annually donates a large trailer to collect Toys for Tots in that city. In fact, he keeps the trailer brightly decorated with Marine Corps Reserve and Toys for Tots slogans, cartoons and "where to" information the year around.

The overall effect of Toys for Tots was pointed up four years ago when the American Public Relation Association presented the Marine Corps Reserve a Certificate of Achievement in "recognition of outstanding achievement in public relations" in the field of government. This tribute, known as "The Silver Anvil Award," is not handed out indiscriminately. Public relations experts, top men in their field, wade through hundreds of possible winners each year.

This Number One community relations program began in 1947, when a trio of Marine Reserve officers, living in the Los Angeles area, came up with a plan to lessen the probability of a toyless Christmas for thousands of local tots. Their initial success became the springboard for Corps-wide recognition and nation-wide acceptance of the program in 1949.

One of the original members of that Los Angeles threesome is Lieutenant Colonel Bill Hendricks, who wears his other hat as publicity director for Warner Brothers. In the past 12 years, his studio, along with Walt Disney Productions, has supplied thousands of posters, and countless publicity stills of Hollywood personalities plugging Toys for Tots. They have also aided in contacting "name" artists to plug Toys for Tots on records, TV and radio.

This professional help lends a great deal to the support of the toys campaigns, but it still remains for the Reserve unit to provide the sweat and heart. Marines who have participated in Toys for Tots over the years report that the drive tends to snowball once everyone gets the word.

Not content with the millions of toys collected in the U.S. in 1958, Toys for Tots went international in scope last year. The Year of the Typhoon in Nagoya became the year of the roller

skate and six gun for more than 10,000 Japanese kids. Driving force behind the Nippon toys campaign was MSgt Al Sydow, USMC, attached to the FMF-Pac Representative's office in Tokyo. Sydow was aided in his efforts by a group of Marine Corps Reserve officers living in the area who served as sponsors of the Far East drive. When Christmas week rolled around, the Nagoya tots were deluged with gifts, carried in by Marine helicopters, Army and Air Force trucks and a Navy LST. The People-to-People program was aided tremendously and the kids got a good look at Christmas, Western style.

Sometimes a Reservist is carried away by his enthusiasm during the Toys for Tots campaign. In Reno, Nev., last year, two small boys parked their wagon and tricycle in front of a store while on a shopping trip with their mother. When they returned, their toys were gone. Mom was distraught and the kids were on the verge of tears when a bystander reported she'd seen "two men in green clothes" put the missing toys in a "green truck" and drive away. That was when somebody noticed the Toys for Tots collection barrel in front of the store. A quick trip to the Reno Marine Corps Reserve Training Center unveiled the toys, both properly marked with the boys' names. One officer in the Reserve unit got an extra chuckle out of the incident; he was the boys' father.

As Toys for Tots enters its "teens" with the 1960 drive, more and more civic, fraternal and welfare agencies have promised their cooperation. Once again Shell Oil is backing the program nationally and Donald Duck, Bugs Bunny and friends are appearing on billboards and in local newspapers wherever a toys campaign is being held.

The long road from Los Angeles and that first Toys for Tots drive, 13 years ago, is perhaps best described in a report which the Commandant of the Marine Corps received from a Reserve unit. In the words of the Commanding Officer, Toys for Tots had given the Reservists ". . . a tangible challenge around which to build a high unit morale, comradeship and esprit de corps."

END

## ROOSEVELT ROADS

[continued from page 59]

Barracks personnel is governed by Marine Corps orders. It is the same routine followed by other Marine posts, stations and barracks throughout the world.

The one training area which operates on a smaller scale is the miniature rifle range. It's not small in that it does not have the regulation-sized targets and firing lines, but it's unavoidably limited in elbow room. It will handle only eight shooters at a time.

The winds, coming in off the ocean, present a problem for qualifiers too. They play switchy-switchy; one minute you've got 10 clicks left windage, and a minute later you need 20 clicks right to get back into the black.

This hazard has not discouraged the men. They had 100 percent rifle qualification last year, and more than 95 percent qualification so far this year.

PFC W. A. Beeke, second platoon, set a sizzling range mark of 240x250 during his 1960 requalification. This is a range record.

SgtMaj Esposito and Capt Norman have taken it upon themselves to become electronics technicians. Since the television programming is mostly local, the programs, appropriately enough, are Puerto Rican. This has caused the American TV set to evacuate the living room for the Hi-Fi. Esposito and Capt Norman procured parts, purchased information pamphlets and instruction booklets, consulted each other, and built their own Hi-Fi sets.

Local waters are a dream come true for skin-diving enthusiasts. Many barrier reefs, small islands, rivers and coastal areas afford the diver almost any type of underwater condition he could desire. One danger, however, is the tropical sun. Sometimes the novice diver becomes over-exposed, resulting in a very painful sunburn. Back-slapping in the tropics is on the wane.

In an effort to make up for the lack of liberty facilities, the Barracks Special Services has acquired a large supply of recreational gear which covers everything from boxing gloves to fishing tackle. The Marines have taken advantage of their windfall by organizing competition in all manner of sports, including golf, basketball, softball, football and volleyball.

But the skin-divers have it best. Even if they come up empty-handed, there's a gem waiting for them back at the Barracks. After all—they're stationed on the "Pearl of the Atlantic."

END

# Gyrene Gyngles

### Shanghai Green

I've read the *Compact History of the Corps*

And all the other books by the score.  
I've heard about Lou Diamond and SgtMaj Day,

But nowhere have I seen the story of the Marine  
Who was known as Gunnery Sergeant Shanghai Green.

Now Gunnery Sergeant Shanghai Green  
was a recruiting Marine  
... one of the best that was ever seen.  
He had no Medal of Honor or Silver Star  
But it is no sea story when I say he was  
a man of renown  
All over the country, in every town.

Now Shanghai Green wanted to be a  
fighting Marine  
But never got any farther than the recruiting team.  
He never missed a quota or lost a man.  
He had a nose like a bloodhound and eye  
of a hawk,  
A real salesman and spellbinder with re-  
cruiting talk.

His recruiting territory was the wide-open  
West,  
All the frontier marshals he knew the best.  
Wild Bill Hickock and Wyatt Earp knew  
him well  
It's said that Gunny Green on the re-  
cruiting trail  
Could make a bounty hunter look pale.

And there was many a prospector panning  
for gold  
Who spent his last grubstake when desper-  
ate I'm told.  
And just at that time Shanghai Green  
would appear.  
He'd say, "Pardner, there's no gold in  
those hills,  
Your name on this contract will take care  
of your ills!"

Now Shanghai Green at poker was great  
He could bluff a full house with a measly  
straight.  
His luck was uncanny, none questioned his  
skill.

When he beat an opponent, he casually  
hissed,  
"I'll bet my pile; if you lose, you enlist!"

Recruiters then had a quota of Indian  
scouts  
And Green recruited with wrestling bouts.  
He'd bet his blues against a top Indian  
guide.  
Yes, Shanghai Green was a recruiting  
machine;  
To get a recruit he'd do most any old  
thing.

Now it must have been in the year of '82  
That Sgt Green had a quota of a hundred  
and two.

It was a tough Winter and the snow was  
piled high  
And on the last day of the month Green  
took a ride.  
He got on his horse and rode far and  
wide.

He headed for the hills though the snow  
was deep,  
He had to make his quota, no time to  
sleep.  
He looked for prospectors, Indians and  
sheepherders too.  
But Winter's wind roared and none could  
he find.  
The snow blew in his eyes till he was  
almost blind.

It was ten below zero, Shanghai was out of  
his mind,  
He heard a noise and he looked behind.  
Although near snowblind, he made out a  
shape.  
It looked like a man, and sounded like a  
bear,  
By this time he was desperate . . . and  
didn't care.

Shanghai commenced to give with his best  
pitch,  
And even offered the prospect a two-year  
hitch.  
He offered embassy duty in Shangrila,  
In desperation he pulled an old stunt  
And offered to wrestle . . . and heard a  
grunt.

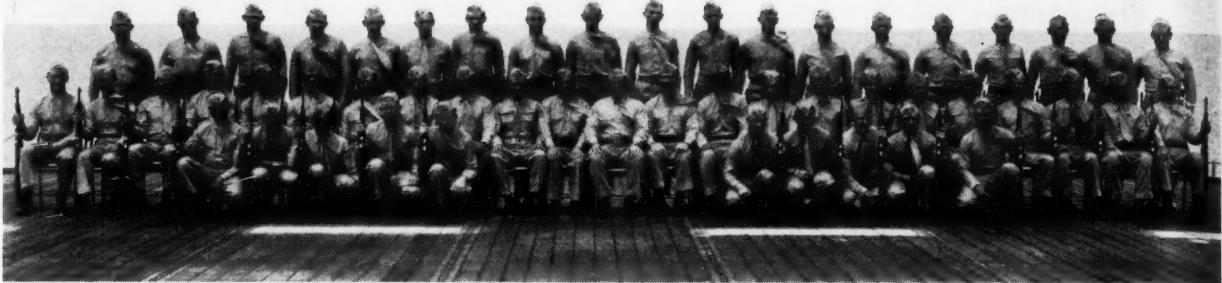
He then grabbed the prospect with his  
best judo grip,  
And thought, "He's a husky lad I've got to  
ship."  
But he couldn't get a hold, there was so  
much fur.  
And he said, "Wait'll the barber gets you  
in the chair,  
You must be a real zoot suiter with all that  
hair."

The bear's growls and roars filled the sky,  
"He'll make a 1stSgt or damn good D.J."  
But Shanghai had met his match at last.  
They wrestled long into the night, so the  
story goes,  
And Shanghai Green came back without  
any clothes.

He said he'd lost the best damn recruit  
he'd ever met,  
And wanted the quickest transfer he could  
get.  
I've met my match, as a salesman I've  
failed.  
And hunters have often met a grizzly bear  
in blues  
Who carries a swagger stick and wears  
spit-shined shoes.

Yes, Sgt Shanghai Green was a mighty sad  
Marine  
Cause he'd lost the best prospect he'd ever  
seen!

Maj J. L. Zorack



Submitted by R. G. Latham

This photo, taken off the coast of Guam in 1946, shows the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Tarawa



Submitted by Major R. E. Jones

In 1923, Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton (center) posed with his staff at what is now the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego



Submitted by Col R. C. Powers, Jr.

These ex-members of the Fifth Division, all veterans of Iwo Jima, were flown to Tinian in August of 1945 for the dedication of three Air Force B-29s to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions

# CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

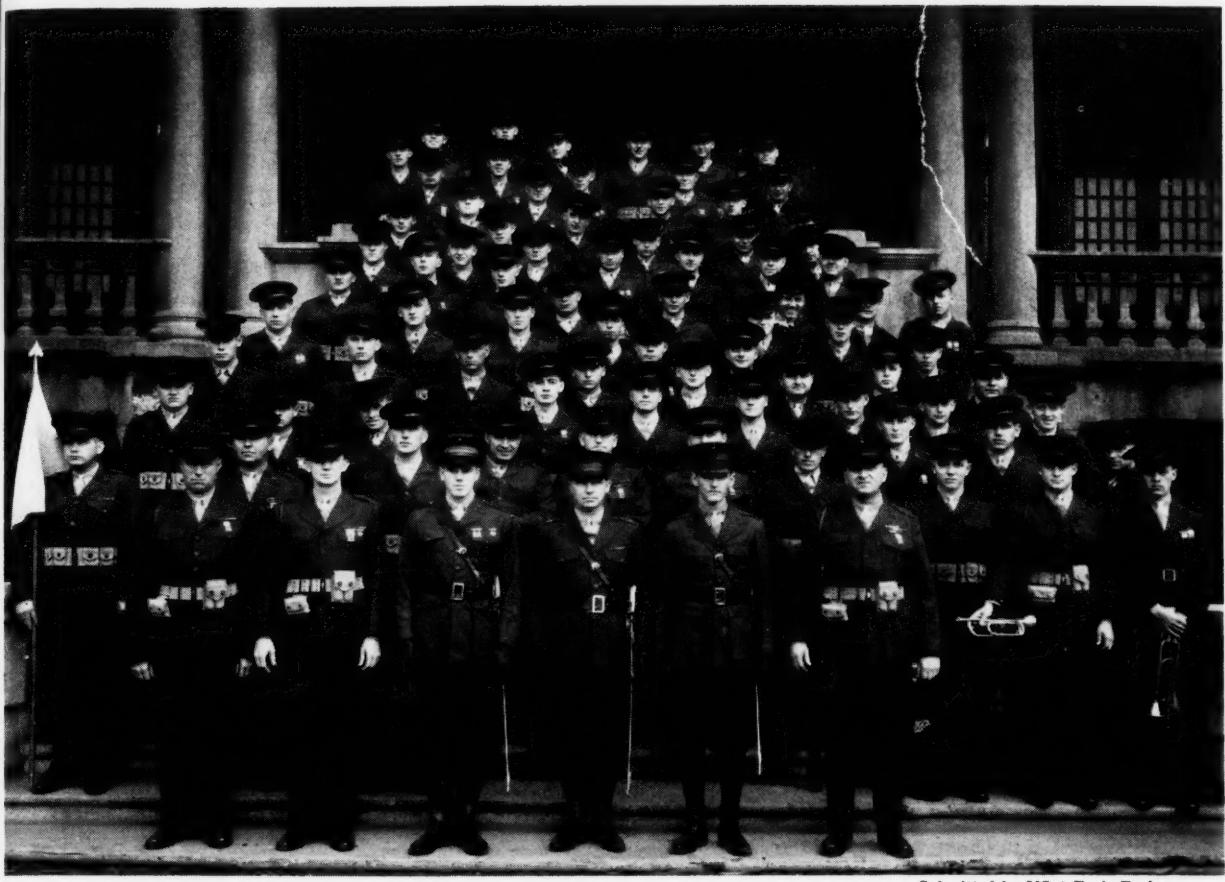
Richard G. Latham  
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Santa Ana, Calif.

Major R. E. Jones  
I-I, 95th Rifle Co., USMCR  
USNMCRTC, Menominee Park  
Oshkosh, Wis.

Col R. C. Power, Jr.  
Records Branch, Code DG  
Headquarters, Marine Corps  
Washington 25, D. C.

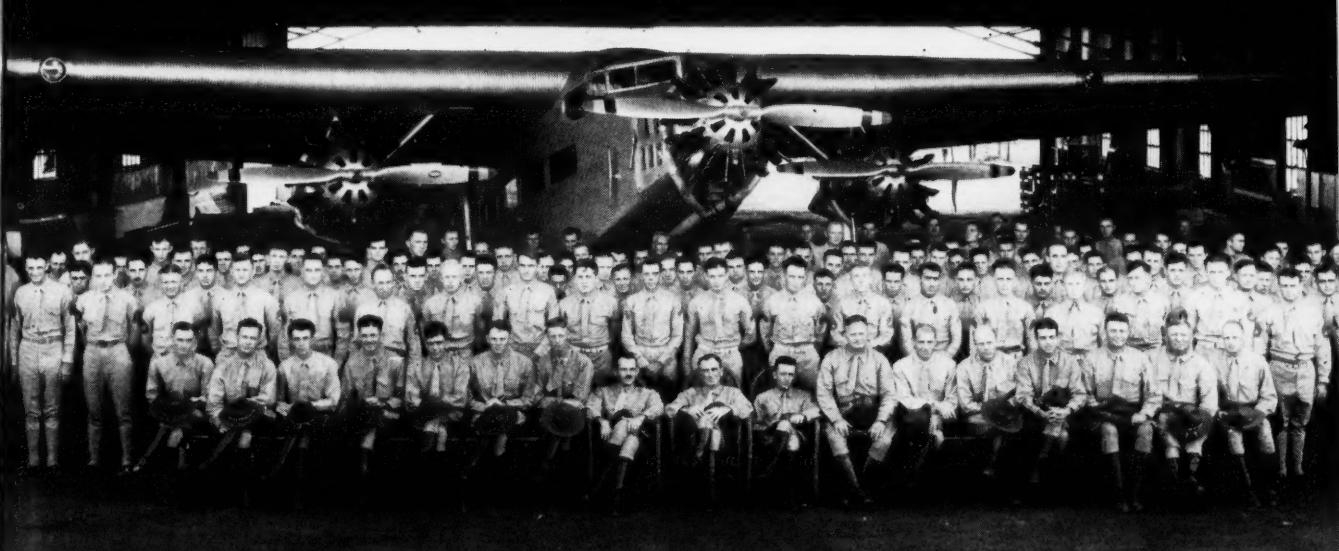
MSgt Ezell Bacle, USMC (Retd)  
Route 2, Box 234  
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Lawrence C. Talley  
1300 Elk Ave.  
Norfolk 3, Va.



Submitted by MSgt Ezzie Bacile

While stationed in Shanghai in 1936, "F" Company, 2d Battalion, Fourth Marines, posed for this picture



Submitted by L. C. Talley

Personnel of the aircraft squadrons of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force in Managua, in 1932

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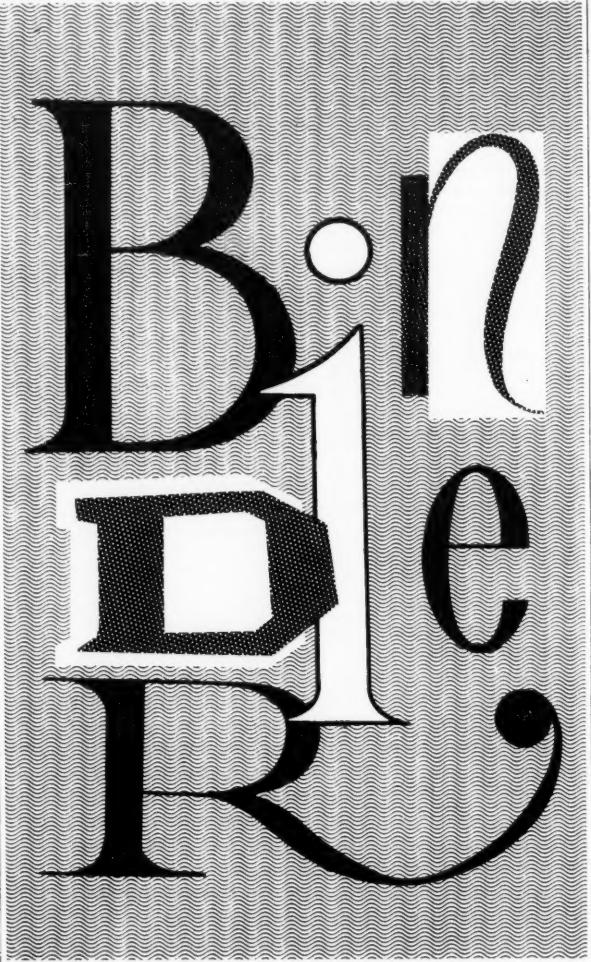
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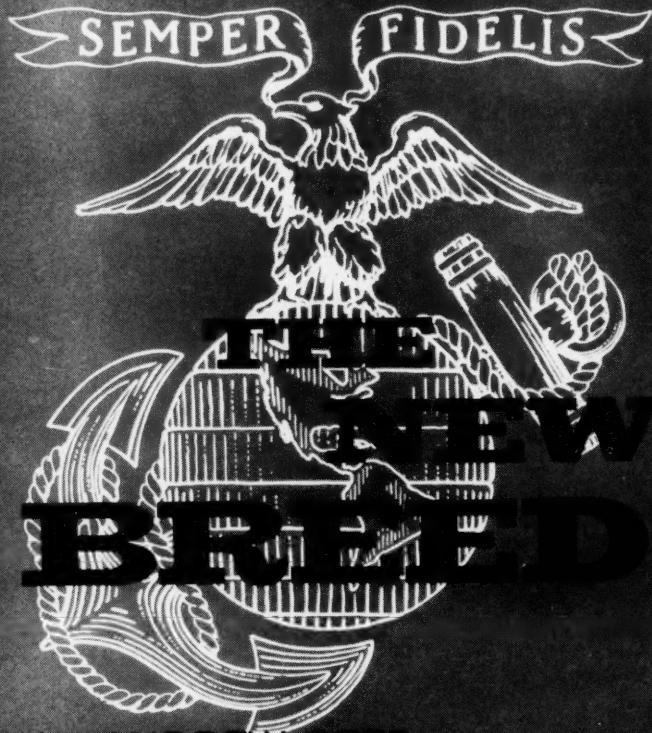
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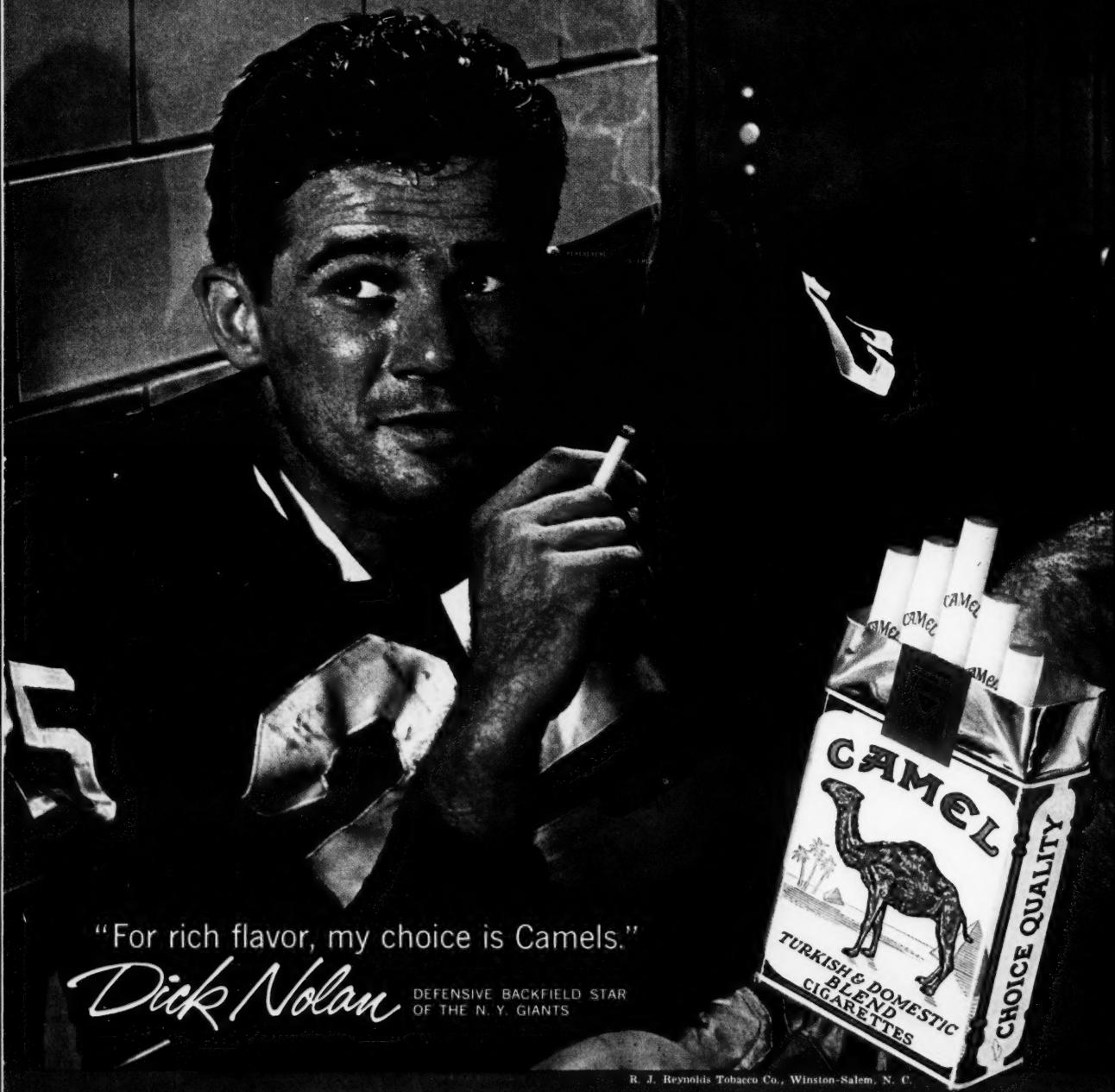
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